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London

Friday November 19 1971

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## Protest over 'racial' form

By our Correspondent

A Sikh woman's protest over religion and marriage questions on a Maternity Grant form has led to the Minister of Health, Sir Keith Joseph, being reported to the Race Relations Board accused of discrimination.

The official complaint has been made by the executive of the Bradford Community Relations Council, whose secretary, Mr John Naylor, yesterday confirmed the allegation. A young Sikh mother, asked to fill in the Department of Health and Social Security's form BF 194/5 when applying for a maternity grant, objected to answering nine questions described as of a "racist nature". They covered details of the claimant's religious ceremony on marriage.

The questions were:  
1 What was your age at marriage?  
2 Who arranged your marriage?  
3 Did you agree to the marriage?  
4 A—Were you present at the religious ceremony? B—If "no," who represented you?  
5 Where did the religious ceremony take place (mosque, temple, house, etc.)?

Please say what happened at the religious ceremony (e.g. priest reading prayers, walking round the sacred fire, etc.).  
7 A—Did you exchange gifts at the religious ceremony? B—so, what were they? C—Was there a dowry or bride price?  
8 Who performed the religious ceremony (name, and whether priest, parents, etc.)?  
9 A—Who was present at the religious ceremony (parents, etc.)? B—Please give names and addresses of two witnesses to the religious ceremony.

The woman complained to a Sikh, who reported the matter to the Community Relations Council. Mr Naylor said yesterday: "It is the most blatant form of racial discrimination that has come to our knowledge. Being asked to come to the UK to join their husbands, stringent inquiries are made by the staff of the British High Commission that country as to the bona fides of the marriage."

**beyond doubt**  
Entry certificates are issued on the slightest suspicion. Some of these then to appeal, when again the close examination is made of documents and the questioning of witnesses to the marriage, before an entry certificate will be granted. All that information is unneeded and it goes beyond that once an entry certificate has been granted everything has been examined, and proved.

Mr Naylor said that at the advice committee meeting he had received official forms BF 194/5 sent by the Department of Health. The main essence of the two forms, he said, was to test the authority once again the validity of the marriage.

He said that the Form BF 195 asked nine questions, all of most personal nature. On BF 194 there were the declarations to be made, a threat of prosecution. The forms are not issued to nationalities claiming maternity grants," Mr Naylor said.

Mr Naylor said that the Department of Health in London said: "The form does not apply only to those who are married in a country where polygamy is permitted but to those who are unable to produce evidence of marriage, or are doubts."

## Labour forces debate on unemployment

By KEITH HARPER and FRANCIS BOYD

Mr Vic Feather last night called for a general election on the issue of unemployment. This came at the end of the day during which published unemployment figures moved inexorably towards a million, Mr Jenkins and Mr Maudling clashed angrily in the Commons, and the Speaker refused an emergency debate on the issue.

Mr Roy Jenkins, however, has promised a motion of censure against the Government which will be debated in the Commons on Tuesday. This was decided during the absence in Belfast of Mr Wilson, who approved by telephone. The Government has chosen to try and defend its record by Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment.

Mr Jenkins announced Labour's decision in the House yesterday. The motion reads: "That this house deplores the continuing failure of the policies of the Government which have led to the intolerable level of unemployment."

The Liberals also condemn the results of the Government's economic policies.

Mr Brian O'Malley, MP for Rotherham, asked at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party last night if regional spokesmen could be heard during Tuesday's debate. Mr Jenkins replied that the Shadow Cabinet had decided that the best way to deal with regional problems would be to use the supply days available to Labour for regional issues.

Ministers are disappointed, to put it politely, that the reflationary measures which they have taken have not yet checked the rise in unemployment. The Government attributes the bad figures firstly to the fact that where expansion is taking place it is doing so with fewer workers, and secondly to the loss of confidence among investors arising from the very weak position of Wall Street.

Ministers add that if the Coventry tool room strike occurs, it would reduce employment in the West Midlands and in the car industry just when there was a demand for new cars was arising.

Mr Feather, TUC general secretary, asserted in his statement that there was now a crisis on confidence in the Government. He said that the Government had taken positive steps to deal with the situation, but that the situation would have been different if it will get even worse if the Government do not put more purchasing power into people's pockets by giving the pensioners an extra 21 and by putting an extra 30p on family allowances.

In his most outspoken comment yet on Government policies, Mr Feather asked the Government to re-examine its housing plans. The present ones, he said, could lead only to a drastic reduction in council house building and to even more unemployment.

"The Government were not elected to have a million people out of work," Mr Feather said. "We call for a general election."

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## Blackout threat

By our Labour Staff

Demand for a repetition of last year's electricity blackout are likely to be made by representatives of 115,000 power workers next Friday.

The pressure will be applied by militants after the uneventful meeting yesterday between union leaders and the Electricity Council. No offer was made by the employers in reply to the "substantial" claim demanded by the unions.

Mr Jack Biggin, secretary of the union side, said after the three-hour meeting that they were frustrated because no offer had been made. Another meeting has been fixed for December at which both sides will get down to talking cash.

The unions are looking for increases of around £2 a week, which would add 12 per cent to their demands. They want a reduction in the working week from 40 to 38 hours, a fourth week's annual holiday, and an agreement that there should be no redundancies.

The final point is important because the work force has been cut by about 10,000 in the past year by productivity schemes.

Mr Thatcher said that when children eating free school meals. There were now 733,000 free meals served, compared with 696,000 in May and 576,000 last autumn.

"Why?" shouted Labour MPs, and Mrs Thatcher indicated that they knew as well as she did.

"I regret as much as Hon. Gentlemen that it is unemployment, let me make that entirely clear," she said.

In 146 education authorities who had filled up a census, there were 59.4 per cent of children having school meals, compared with 53.4 in May, and 67.5 last autumn. Before the charges went up from 9p to 12p a day.

A total of 138 education authorities were giving free milk on medical grounds to 26,300 primary school children over the age of seven, while 30 local authorities were selling milk to 16,000 primary school children and 1,100 secondary school children.

## Jenkins looks man for job

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Roy Jenkins is wasting no time. He showed himself yesterday to be every inch a deputy leader, if not more.

Narrowly re-established in his post, he was celebrating his domestic victory by turning on the enemy across the floor of the Commons. He slammed home the announcement of a motion on unemployment with a compact air of menace that has been lacking on the Opposition front bench for many a long month.

Ministers facing him looked shaken, as well they might. We had almost forgotten that to make his mark in the Commons, and to leave his mark on the enemy, a man does not have to scream, wave his arms, or use violent language. Preferably, if you are going to make a government you need to have something to be menacing about—and Mr Jenkins had all of that.

Everything conspired to make his day—the worst unemployment figures since 1939, the absence of Mr Harold Wilson, the presence in the Prime Minister's place of Mr Reginald Maudling, hunched aggressively at the Dispatch Box like a baited bear.

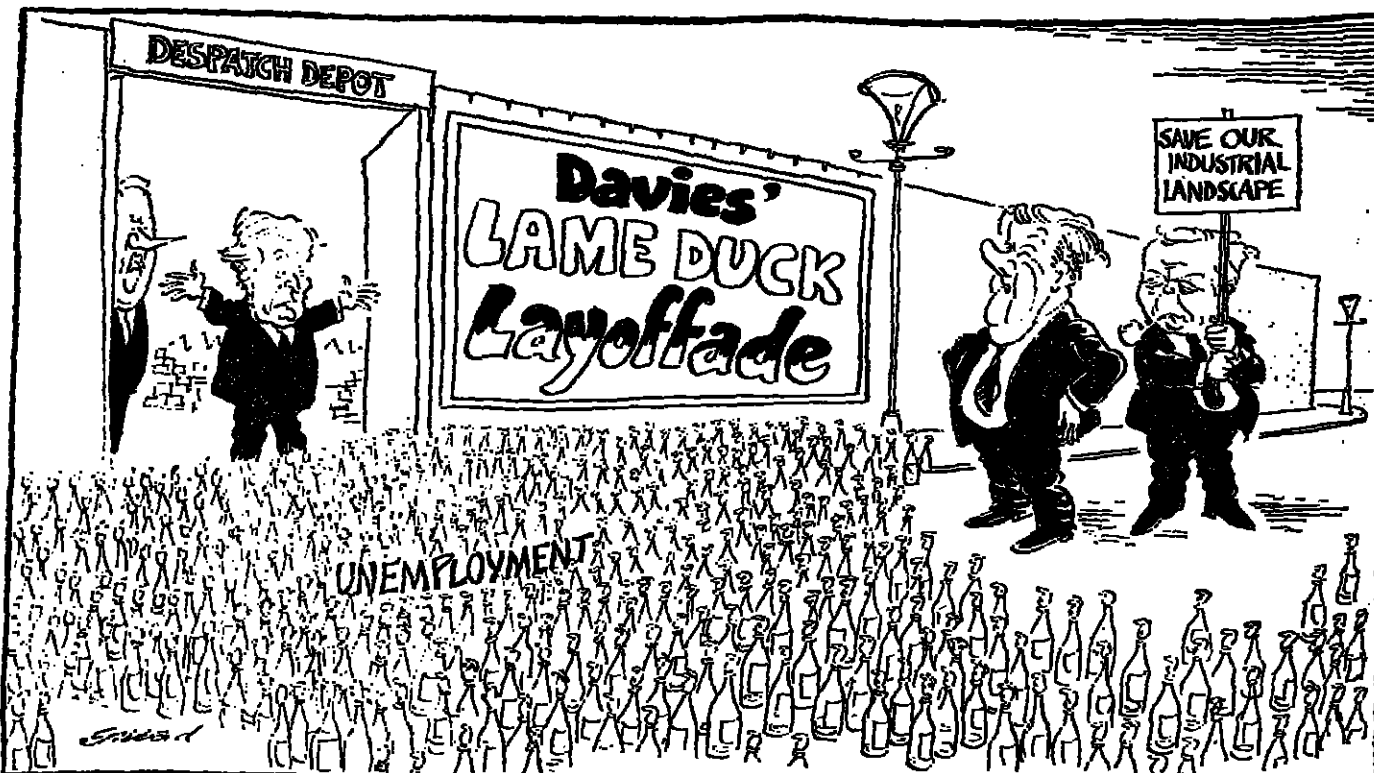
But Mr Jenkins was not doing any baiting. He left that to the snarling, angry backbenchers behind him. When they demanded Mr Heath on this day of statistical shame? Even the explanation that he was

opening an establishment called Attlee House failed to divert them for more than a moment, though it certainly provided evidence that the Prime Minister was not frivolously occupied.

They closed in on Mr Maudling and called his figures shameful, obscene, and all sorts of other names that figures are not usually expected to bear, at least in this context. He thrashed about bravely enough and even bit back at them with talk of the "rising unemployment and roaring inflation" the Government inherited.

But he needed more than that to defend himself against this quickly dangerous Jenkins, who left out the historians and went straight for the throat. Where were the Government's plans for dealing with the gravest social problem for a generation? It was useless to keep saying that unemployment was getting better when the hard figures showed it to be getting worse. The Chancellor had made four main economic forecasts this year—every one of them wrong on unemployment.

Mr Jenkins disengaged for a moment while Mr Bob Brown made an unsuccessful attempt to get an emergency debate about what he called "a totally immoral figure." Leaving figures to speak for themselves, Labour's deputy leader then punched home his censure notice.



'They were clearly marked non-returnable!'

## Boy of 14 accused of stabbing death

By PETER HARVEY

A boy aged 14 died after being stabbed in the chest in the playground of Wandsworth School, South London, yesterday.

He was Lee Arthur Selmes, of Whitlock Drive, Wimbledon Park. He died in Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, soon after the stabbing, which happened during the morning break at the boys' comprehensive school.

Last night, another boy, also aged 14, was accused of murdering Lee. He will appear at Southwark North juvenile court today.

Police who last night searched streets near the 2,000-pupil school, in Sutherland

Grove, Wandsworth, found an eight-inch kitchen knife in the front garden of a house.

Boys who were near Lee in the playground told me that the incident began with a short scuffle. One said: "Lee was standing with one or two other people and a fight broke out—but nobody was really taking any notice."

Then a teacher came and broke up the struggle, but as Lee walked away he was stabbed.

But other pupils said Lee was in the middle of a small group of boys and a struggle broke out. As the group separated, Lee fell to the ground with blood pouring from a wound in his chest. Teachers and prefects ran to the spot, and carried Lee inside the school.

A woman who lives opposite the school said that the boys were "always well behaved in the streets around here," and there had never been cause for complaint. A mother with two boys at the school, said: "There's never been anything like gang warfare or bashing or any sort of trouble like this. It's a very pleasant school."

A teacher said: "Before this, the only time public attention has ever been focused here was at our school choir." The choir has sung throughout Britain and Europe, and Benjamin Britten has composed for it.

The Inner London Education Authority said incidents such as yesterday's stabbing were "almost without parallel at any of our schools."

Playing rough, page 13

## Soldier killed on sentry duty

By SIMON WINCHESTER

The comparative calm which has characterised the last few days in Belfast was rudely shattered late yesterday afternoon with the fatal shooting of a Black Watch lance corporal, and the serious wounding of another. The soldier who died is the thirty-seventh military fatality since Gunner Ian Curtis was shot dead on February 5.

The soldier was named last night by the army as Lance-Corporal Edwin Charnley, aged 22, of Preston, Lancashire. He was not married. The other is seriously ill in the city's Royal Victoria Hospital. He is Lance-Corporal Alexander Robertson, aged 22, from Kenworthy, Fife-shire.

The shooting took place at 3.45 a.m. at a burned out bus depot on the edge of the East Belfast Catholic ghetto where the Black Watch Company is based. Two shots were fired in quick succession at soldiers, one of whom was "prowler patrol" around the inside of the perimeter fence, and the other was taken to hospital with a chest wound.

Military sources say the shots were fired at very close range—probably from less than 50 yards, and equally probably

from the window of an upstairs room in one of the terrace houses in the Short Strand itself.

The army, which rarely expresses official opinions on individual shooting incidents, called yesterday's killing "a cold blooded murder," and pointed out that the shooting came at a time when the area was entirely peaceful and the streets full of traffic and shoppers.

The Short Strand comes under the influence of the Provisional IRA's third battalion, the 600-strong unit said by the British army to have suffered most compared with other battalions from the recent wave of arrests, in particular, it was hoped, and is still hoped, that the arrest 10 days ago of Martin Meehan, one of the unit's most experienced leaders, would cause the battalion a severe operational setback.

The third battalion draws its instructions less directly from the Dublin headquarters of the Provisional IRA than from individual Dublin politicians, and perhaps for that reason, its activities have tended to be more extreme.

In Belfast yesterday a bomb was planted in a city centre hotel. Army experts dismantled it.

The Ulster beat: a reporter's personal view, page 13; Mr Wilson's visit and other Ulster news, back page

## Cut in troops doubt

A VOTE in the Senate appropriations committee to cut US troops in Europe by 60,000 within six months was denounced by the Nixon administration, casting doubt on the fate of the measure, which was approved by only one vote. Adam Raphael, page 20.

## Gold gone

GOLD ingots valued at £8,000, have disappeared from an aircraft between London and Tel-Aviv. After leaving Heathrow on Tuesday, the plane made one stop in Paris.

## Men back

THREE prisoners who escaped from Dartmoor on Sunday were recaptured yesterday in Bridgwater—about 50 miles from Princeton—after a 90 mph police chase.

## In and out

THOUSANDS of people in Britain who are remanded in custody to await trial are subsequently discharged or given non-custodial sentences, according to a report by the Cobden Trust. Campaign for reform, page 8.

## Continental drift

AT LEAST one meeting a year of the UN Security Council will be held in Africa if a recommendation of the General Assembly's steering committee is accepted.

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## Surcharge threat to free milk rebels

By CHRISTINE EADE

Twenty-five Midlothian farmers will be surcharged 90p from their own milk if they continue to rise free milk to primary school children. Mr Gordon Bell, the Scottish Secretary, said in the Commons last night when winding up the debate.

Before making a surcharge required to look at the circumstances in which the illegal milk took place," Mr Bell told an angry Commons. "I have told the county that such a surcharge, which will be taken into account in whether the payments were intended to be made indefinitely, and the council were to give assurance that the payment would cease I would consider it to be a surcharge of my powers to exercise of my powers to surcharge."

Four MPs shouted "Disgraceful," and William Price (Lab, Rugby) shouted, "What a bloody Government."

Dr Nixon Mabon, a Scottish Affairs spokesman for the Opposition, interrupted Mr Campbell to persuade him that the Government's scheme to raise free milk to primary school children was impractical. But Mr Campbell told him: "A large number of local authorities are carrying out the law as it ought to be carried out."

Earlier, the Secretary for Education, Mrs Thatcher, had quoted increases in spending on education in replying to what she said were personal attacks from Labour MPs.

There was the £248.5 millions for running the universities next year, plus the £1.7 millions for computers and £23.25 millions for other equipment. And for this year, because of the rise in the cost of living she was giving an extra £13.1 millions to run the universities, to bring this year's running costs up from £225 millions to £238.1 millions.

But at the other end of the scale, she had to admit that there had been an increase of

she was at school she had always bought her own milk, and brought upon herself the kind of angry derision from Labour MPs that only Mrs Thatcher can bring. Mr Edward Short, the Shadow Education Minister said she was "almost universally regarded as a survival from another age."

Mr Short, who was opening the debate on education called by the Opposition, said: "She manipulates with some skill everything she can lay her hands on—building, cash, the law, the lot, to preserve the kind of society which will go on electing a Tory government."

In the thickening atmosphere of Dickensian melodrama, Mr Short went on to tell the story of a Mrs Habershon who had met Mrs Thatcher last February at St. George's Tennis Club, Weybridge. Mr Short had often wondered what happened in tennis clubs in February, and now he knew. Mrs Habershon was a member of the Thatcher Club in Surrey, he said, like a

man revealing a scandal, and he showed the House a newspaper picture of the two women together.

Sir Gerald Naharro (C. South Wales), asked impatiently who was the shadowy Mrs Habershon? Mr Short said she was far from shadowy, for as a result of the Weybridge meeting, the concept of comprehensive education in Surrey had been brought into disrepute.

For after the meeting, Mrs Habershon's husband, a member of the Surrey Education Committee, had written to Conservative councillors saying that if they introduced comprehensive education they might find themselves in conflict with Mrs Thatcher.

Why was it, he asked, that the Minister wore a white sheet at the dispatch box and a cloak and dagger outside. But Mrs Thatcher, wearing Prince of Wales check, refused to be drawn, and allowed Mr Short to develop his theme about inequality.

"The stark inexcusable fact is that working class children are not allowed a fair deal from

the education system," he said. "Nearly half of the working class children leave school by 16. And the chance of working class children going to university has not improved in 30 years. This disadvantage suffered by so many children is our most inexcusable and biggest brain drain."

Mrs Thatcher rattled off her facts and figures in answer, until Labour MPs shouted out: "What about Mrs Habershon?"

Mrs Thatcher said she had been asked by an unknown questioner during a lunchtime address to give a firm undertaking about grammar schools. She had got into hot water for refusing to be doctrinaire about one particular kind of school.

She considered that Mr Short was merely diverting attention because he had got a bad press and she had had a good one. "We have had another truly personal debate today," she said, before outlining her plans yet again for 6,000 primary schools.

Leader comment, page 12; Parliament, page 18; "Tennis club plot," back page







Reporting from Bonn, NORMAN CROSSLAND shows that West Germany also faces serious economic problems

## Brandt appeals for restraint

TO BRITISH EARS the speeches of the Federal Chancellor, Herr Brandt, and his economics "overlord", Professor Schiller, at the opening of the Social Democratic Party conference here today had a familiar ring. There were warnings about the imprudent growth of public expenditure, appeals to both sides of industry to show moderation on wages and prices, and explanations about the necessity for increased taxation.

Not that the German economy is in the same straits as the British. There is virtually still full employment here and German industry still requires a huge army of foreign workers. But nothing short of a miracle can now prevent a strike of more than 600,000 metal workers in Baden-Württemberg next week, with the chance that it will spread to other areas. Moreover, the economy is quickly cooling off after the boom.

"With the risks that are now facing us," the Chancellor said, "we must expect from everybody that all demands — this applies to prices as well as wages — are compatible with realities." The security of jobs must not be carelessly endangered, and for the Government's part, he gave an assurance that everything would be done, on a European and an international basis, to tackle the problem of inflation more



Herr Brandt



Herr Schiller

effectively in the coming year.

The Government clearly feels that the metal workers' strike will not do the Social Democrats any good. Strikes of any appreciable size are a rarity in West Germany, and when they do occur they quickly cause public alarm.

What this in mind Herr Brandt said the occasional strike need not immediately cause the country harm, and he cautioned against falling for the propaganda of certain circles who were trying to make political capital out of the metal workers' dispute.

The dominating topics at the conference are financial policy, a more equitable distribution of wealth, and the problem of tax reform. Differences about these issues prompted Herr Rosenthal, the

Parliamentary Under-Secretary in Professor Schiller's ministry, to resign this week, accusing the Minister of turning the SPD into a party of the privileged classes.

Herr Brandt made it clear today that he stands firmly by Professor Schiller and his policies. Without referring to Herr Rosenthal by name, the Chancellor said he found his criticism neither helpful nor appropriate.

Even so the party leadership may well run into trouble during the conference, especially over tax reform. Delegates are to discuss the report of a tax reform commission headed by the Minister responsible for development aid, Herr Eppler, and this differs widely from the proposals of the Government.

A majority of party members appears to favour a heavier taxation of the middle and higher income groups. Professor Schiller is under attack for giving the impression that he supports a monetary policy favourable to the employers.

Professor Schiller put delegates in a reasonable frame of mind by announcing that in the first half of next year the Government would start to pay back a 10 per cent increase in income tax which was levied in July, 1970. The Government imposed this surcharge to curb spending power, and put the money into a special fund. This has now reached a total of some £700 millions, and repayment will stimulate spending at a time when the economy needs a boost.

The Minister said the country must reckon with the fact that exports would not maintain the rate of growth that obtained before the international currency crisis. For this reason economic potential must be orientated gradually towards the home market.

He described the currency situation as the heaviest burden shouldered by Western economies since the war. But it was both a challenge and a chance. Europe could and must find a "currency personality" of its own. Lost opportunities would increase the problems and dangers.

## Castro attacks US policy

From LEONARD GREENWOOD

Concepcion, November 18 — The Cuban Premier, Dr Fidel Castro, told a cheering crowd of about 20,000 in the regional stadium here last night that some day Cuba would belong to a "great community of Latin-American peoples." This would not happen tomorrow and it might not happen in this generation but, he added, "We are not pessimistic either, how long it will take."

Citing unity of interests between Cuba and other Latin-American nations, Dr Castro said his presence in Chile was proof that the Chilean people were "capable of disobeying the orders of the imperialists and have the courage to invite us to visit Chile."

In the toughest speech he has made in the eight days he has been in Chile, Dr Castro attacked the United States for "hypocrisy" and as he has already done several times during his visit, thanked the Soviet Union and other Communist countries for their help.

He said the United States was hypocritical in talking so much of Cuba's problems especially in the economic field. "Years ago Cuba's economy had been so closely tied to the United States that when the US severed ties with Cuba it was inevitable that Cuba should have problems. The help Cuba received from the Soviet Union and other countries had been 'decisive', however, in helping it to overcome its difficulties."

Dr Castro said that in the past few years there had been big improvements in the standards of health and education in Cuba, and today there was no unemployment. Now that Cuba was overcoming its problems at home, it was turning its attention to its relations with other Latin-American countries.

Earlier in the day, Dr Castro had arrived in Concepcion on a flight from Iquique, about 1,500 miles to the north.

From the airport Dr Castro drove through streets lined with people to the centre of the city and out through the suburbs to the steel plant of the Pacific Steel Company at Tuacupato.

After a short speech in which he spoke of the need for increased production, Dr Castro was driven 20 miles to a government rest house where he said he slept until it was time to go to the evening rally.

Los Angeles Times.

## India says Pakistan is planning attack

New Delhi, November 18

Mrs Gandhi has said, in a letter to U Thant, that Pakistan is "seriously preparing to launch a large scale armed conflict with India."

In the letter, published here today, Mrs Gandhi said India would support any effort by the United Nations Secretary-General to bring about a political settlement to the East Pakistan crisis.

The India Prime Minister's letter, sent on Tuesday in reply to an offer last month by U Thant to use his good offices in preventing war between India and Pakistan, said the root problem was the fate of the people of East Bengal and their inalienable rights.

"This is what must be kept in mind, instead of the present attempt to save the military regime," she said. "To side-track this main problem and to convert it into an Indo-Pakistan dispute can only aggravate tensions."

The problem could be solved only through negotiations between the military regime in Islamabad and the elected leaders of East Bengal, and a first step had to be the release

of the Awami League leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh told Parliament here today that the chances of India and China upgrading their diplomatic representation to ambassadorial level had increased. Relations between the two have been maintained at the level of chargé d'affaires since the 1962 border war.

Replying to questions, Mr Swaran Singh said there had been some improvement in the Chinese attitude towards India. India had made specific proposals to smooth relations and was awaiting a reply.

The Minister noted that the Chinese news media were making less critical references to India. The Indian Government was also pleased that the Chinese favoured a "reasonable" settlement of the East Pakistan question.

In East Pakistan: A 15-hour curfew was imposed on Dacca yesterday while troops carried out a house-by-house search for Bangla Desh guerrillas and arms. Radio Pakistan said 138 people were detained and four killed when they resisted arrest.

A report issued in Karachi

said people were cooperating in pointing out "miscreants." The people had been told to place arms and ammunition in front of houses and no questions would be asked.

Travellers returning to the West Pakistan capital from Dacca said the city had been cordoned and searched sector by sector at the weekend. They believed that with the help of a sympathetic population wanted men often slipped through the net. Because of this the martial law authorities had decided on comprehensive combing of the city.

The move comes after an increase in guerrilla attacks.

London: The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling said the House of Commons that Britain would support a Commonwealth initiative on the Indo-Pakistan crisis if it appeared that such a move would be helpful towards a solution in East Pakistan. There was no prospect of success for such an initiative at the moment.

Mr Maudling said Mr Heath continued to be in close touch with the President of Pakistan and had discussed the situation with Mrs Gandhi as well as other Commonwealth leaders.

## 'Desperate' new air fare talks

Working at Honolulu in a mood described as "desperate," the chief executives of 24 major world airlines have scrapped months of negotiations on a North Atlantic fare structure and started all over again in an attempt to avoid a possible cut-rate price war.

Meeting in an extraordinary closed session at the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the International Air Transport Association, they began working out a plan from a new three-tier fare package proposed by Pan American World Airways, which would involve fares varying according to the time of year.

This represents a last-ditch attempt to get an agreement, an IATA spokesman said.—UPI.

## Curt US warning at peace talks

Paris, November 18

Mr William Porter today made one of the shortest speeches to have been delivered by any American spokesman since the Vietnam peace talks opened here in May, 1968. Speaking first at the hundred and thirty-sixth session, Mr Porter simply declared: "We have repeatedly made our position clear. We are awaiting a constructive reply and therefore have nothing further to say." Then he sat down.

Although Mr Porter did not specify what Communist reply he was awaiting, he was taken to be referring to the US request for clarification of the seven-point peace plan which the Communists presented on July 1. The United States has also had a longstanding proposal for a standstill ceasefire in Vietnam which the Communists have ignored.

Later the American dele-

gation's press officer, Mr Stephen Ledogar, said Mr Porter's statement did not mean that the United States was boycotting the peace talks, nor would it walk out if it did not get the reply it wanted from the Communists.

The leader of the South Vietnamese delegation, Mr Pham Dong Lan, echoed Mr Porter's blunt new approach, citing the US troop withdrawal rate and President Thieu's call last month for a ceasefire and for talks between North and South Vietnam.

"Faced with a desire for peace so clearly manifested by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and its allies, one is entitled to expect from your side a positive action as well as an appropriate attitude at this meeting table," he said.

The chief North Vietnamese delegate, Mr Xuan Thuy, back at the talks today after a two-month absence, said that President Nixon was still refusing to meet the Communist demand for a total withdrawal of US troops. He also accused the Americans of bombing populated areas of North Vietnam and starting a massive bombing campaign against South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

The deputy leader of the NLF delegation, Mr Nguyen Van Tien, said that criteria Mr Nixon advanced at last Friday's press conference to determine the US troop withdrawal rate were "absurd conditions" which the Vietnamese people had rejected over the past two years.

After the session the NLF press spokesman was asked if the Communists would consider setting a new date for the total withdrawal of US troops from South Vietnam, since the December deadline set in their seven-point peace plan is only a few weeks away. He replied that the US could still pull out its troops by the end of the year if it really wanted to. He offered to provide Washington with "means of transport" if it asked them, adding: "We are even ready to borrow ships from our friends to do so."

In Phnom Penh fighting continued all day today near the city's western fringes as Government troops, backed by American air strikes, attempted to dislodge a large Communist unit threatening the capital.—Reuter and UPI.

## A penny from heaven

From ANTHONY ASTRACHAN: United Nations, November 18

Almost unnoticed in the scramble to learn what the new Chinese delegates had to say, the General Assembly's political committee last week unanimously approved a treaty that sets up a "system of compensation for damage by objects launched to space."

It is a compromise between the American and other nations achieved after seven days of bargaining. If it is signed and ratified, it will serve as a precedent for future agreements on space traffic and space debris may be as important as law and economics as their equivalents are today.

The treaty makes a space-ship "absolutely liable" to compensation if one of its objects causes loss of life, personal injury, or damage to property. The compensation must be enough to restore victims to the condition which would have existed had no damage occurred.

The amount would be determined by the space Power and the victim's country — in accordance with the law of the space Power. If they did not agree, compensation would be

fixed by a claims commission of three.

Its decision would be made public, but would not be legally binding or compulsory. Many countries objected to the fact that the law of the victim's country would not apply and to the failure to include binding arbitration.

Canada, Iran, Japan, and Sweden abstained for these reasons, fearing that a guilty country might refuse to pay or offer an amount that would be derisory in terms of the law of the country where an accident took place.

They also feared that the precedent might affect future treaties dealing with pollution of one country's environment by another, as Canada' anti-nuclear test at Amichitka. It could also affect treaties dealing with fishing rights and other problems of the law of the sea.

Alan Shepard, the astronaut, speaking for the US in the debate, spoke of the tendency to claim that an injured cow was the best in the herd and to ask for maximum compensa-

tion. He offered this as a reason not to apply local law.

Rene Ribiere, of France, said that some cows were unquestionably better than others: "I think you will agree with me that, regardless of the plastic beauty of certain 100 or 200-storey buildings in New York, their historic value and their value for the heritage of the world cannot be compared to the splendours of the Temple of Angkor Wat or the Palace of Versailles."

"It would certainly be much more difficult to rebuild the Palace of Versailles, which at such a time would, I hope, have been evacuated by its inhabitants if a space capsule should fall on it by misfortune, or on the Temple of Angkor Wat, than it would be to reconstruct the most beautiful building in Manhattan."

Ambassador Grace Ihigira of Uganda called for an additional clause that would compel space-men from earth to behave properly if they met "space-ships or objects from undetermined origins." Ninety countries voted to approve the treaty. — Washington Post.

# BOAC presents: How to go down to Africa without going up the pole.

1. Go aboard BOAC 747. Note incredible amount of space. Wide seats. More legroom. Broad gangways. High ceiling. Huge overhead lockers that get luggage from under feet.

2. Recline your seat. Move adjustable headrest to most comfortable position and don headphones. Tune in to one of 3 stereo and 4 mono channels of restful music.

3. While cruising above the Mediterranean, settle back and enjoy a good film\*like "When Eight Bells Toll," or "The Go-Between."

4. Practice being as nice to your stewardess as she is to you. Note repeated enquiries after your well-being. Observe civilised 'please' and 'thankyou'—especially as she serves your 3 magnificent meals.

5. If still in need of relaxation, go for long walk.

This new way of travelling to South Africa begins December 10. That's the day when ours becomes the first daily 747 service from London to Johannesburg, and the first-ever 747 to Nairobi.

From then on you can fly any day of the week. Leave Heathrow at 7.10 p.m. Fly via Rome, Zurich or Frankfurt.

And the cost could come as a pleasant surprise—thanks to BOAC Earthshrinkers. Ask your BOAC travel agent.

\*Nominal charge for music and films (film programme subject to change). Seat in non-smoking area can be reserved at no extra cost.

# First daily 747 to South Africa.

**BOAC**  
takes good care of you



## Pomp and colour as Cortes is opened

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

**Salford** died on the 17th November at his residence, 10 Ditchford Road, at Norwich on Monday, November 22.

Inquires Robisona (Norwich 28659).

**CLARE**, fortified by the rites of Holy Mother Church, THOMAS MATTHEW, husband of CLARE, died on the 19th of November at 29 Sandell Avenue, Withington Manchester 20. The dearly beloved husband of Mrs. Maud MattheW, daughter of Francis Ursula, and son of William and Mary Ann St Culbert's Church, Palatine Road, on Saturday at 10.30 a.m., followed at internment at Southport Cemetery, Manchester, at 12.30 a.m., no flowers, masses performed, or care taken of soul. Requiem Mass at St Paul's Fund. Home Hospital, Salford. Inquires in Ward on Lie 102-036-972.

MARY ANN, on November 15, 1941, after a long illness, at her late residence, 10 Ditchford Road, and Yvonne (nee Medlicott) MASON, of the same house, died on the 19th November at 10.30 a.m. Burial at Blessed Sacrament Chapel, Salford, on Sunday, November 24, noon on Saturday, November 23, at 11.30 a.m.

**HEPPENSTALL**—Miss BLAKE and Miss HEPPENSTALL wish to thank all friends for the kindness and sympathy shown to them in their bereavement. A service will be held at 10.30 loss, S. Gowan Road, Manchester, 16.

**MARSDEN HENRY CLEGG**,—Mrs C. MARSDEN wishes to thank anyone who helped to lighten her burden. 4 Hyde Drive, Walkden, Manchester.

**Memorial Stone**

**BURTON**—The Limestone in Lyring Memory of JACK BURTON will be completed by the end of the month. Sunday, November 21, at 11.30 a.m.

**Donations to the Cancer Research Campaign can be sent to Treasurer, Cambridge House, 4 Carnhill Close, Sunningdale, Surrey.**

**FLOWERS FROM FAMILIES OF INTERFLORA**, 36 King Street, Manchester 2, Tel.: SL 8734.

## Deals on divorce law?

It is another example of political manoeuvring in this country which, if understood at all by the general public, does nothing to enhance the prestige of any of the parties or of Parliament itself.

A grainy, black and white photograph of a street scene. On the left, a dark-colored car is parked. In the center, a person is walking away from the camera. On the right, a light-colored sedan is parked. The background shows a building with a chimney and a street lamp.

As a starting point, Prague wants the agreement, which excluded the ethnically German Sudetenland, to Hitler's Germany, declared null and void. German delegates would then rule out the possibility of further exploratory talks being necessary.

In recent electoral speeches for the Czechoslovak Parliament, leading figures of the Communist Party still demanded the unravelling of the agreement from the beginning while dropping the former demand with all the consequences arising out of it."

Bonn says the agreement was illegal but that it once had been legal. In this position has been that consequences such as the citizenship of Sudeten Germans could not simply be overlooked. — UPI and Reuter.

## Japanese hedge bets in two Koreas

quite unlike the Korean concept, which is close to the NATO idea of a collective land strategy. The Peking-Washington rapprochement has only reinforced Tokyo's belief, for Japan has no desire to imperil her relations with China by out-

On the other hand, the level of her trade with North Korea is still not important enough to offend Seoul. It amounted to some \$58 millions in 1970 — about 5 per cent of the figure for the two-way trade between Japan and the South. Typical of

Japanese caution is the cool response she gave to Pyongyang's recent application to open a trade mission in Tokyo. But there have been indications that the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Sato, is in a position to grant the expansion of exchanges with the North, and it is expected that the first of these will be the mission of North Korean journalists to establish themselves in Japan.

The predictable storm that such concessions to communism provoke in Seoul is unlikely to be very prolonged on this occasion. For the talks now taking place between the two governments and organisations of North and South Korea, with the full backing of Kim Il Sung and President Park, are aimed among other things at establishing areas of cultural and journalistic exchange between the two halves of the divided nation.

# £35M aid for India signed

The agreements represent the implementation of pledges given by the British Government earlier this year at a meeting of the eight-nation consortium for aid to India. Britain promised to allocate \$54.5 millions in fresh aid to India in the financial year 1971-2.

## A planner's-eye view

Ten years ago the Government created the Paris district, placing at its head as delegate-general M Paul Delouvrier. Twelve months later, M Pompidou, newly appointed Prime Minister, charged M Delouvrier with the responsibility of preparing an overall plan which would take into account all the needs of the population of the new suburbs from administrative structure to recreation, by way of housing and transport.

five storeys of bronze glass  
overlooking a lake. These will  
house all the services attached  
to the Prefecture, but other public  
services have been deliberately  
scattered through the town to  
avoid having any area which  
is in the evening.

At Every, by contrast, the long  
parallels punctuated by squat  
pillars of the three-storey  
prefecture will adjoin other  
buildings, including courts, in  
an administrative city.

At Cergy's Prefecture, built in

The technical triumph of the new plan is the new station of the express Mâtro, Aubert, where the President of the Republic's tour ended this evening. His journey from la Défense, west of l'Étoile, to the Mâtrâ quarter, seven miles distant, took seven minutes. The station, which will be the terminus of the quibus on November 23, is 35 metres underground and follows the old bed of the Seine. Like the Défense station, it is not only a junction for a number of Mâtro lines, but a centre of underground leisure and living, which has given scope for amusing architectural audacities.

**PERS**

attractive Christmas Card designs in aid of Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Assorted pack. Calendar, G.U.I. Cards and Wrapping Paper. S.A.E. for full-colour leaflet. I.C.R.F. Cards, P.O. Box 48, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.

## ONAL

**80**  
**Galt Shops**  
**now open.**

## NOTICES

10: Gok Tondrup (Dept. G)  
Borough St. London, W7.

## TRANSFER

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**TRAVEL**

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**Galt Shops**  
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CHRISTMAS

to: Gek. Tolson (Dept. G)

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REF

**80**  
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**now open**

## GALT TOYS

to: Gek. Tolson (Dept. G)



# Michelin ZX radials give you 100% more mileage than crossply tyres.

And 25% more mileage than  
textile-braced radials.  
That is why more people  
specify Michelin ZX than any  
other radial tyre on the market.



If you fit Michelin ZX radials instead of outdated crossply tyres you'll go twice as far before you need think of getting a new set.

Double the mileage. Just like that. That means up to a 40% reduction in tyre costs. Just like that.

Plus better, safer, surer grip in all conditions.

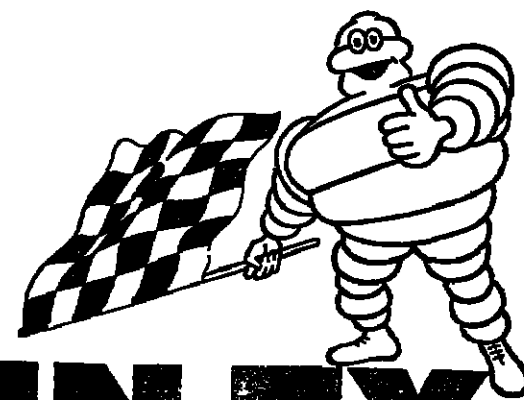
And, if you fit Michelin ZX steel-braced radials instead of any textile-braced radials you'll get up to 25% more mileage for your money.

Whichever way you look at it, there's only one real tyre bargain. Michelin ZX.

That's why more people make a point of specifying ZX than any other radial tyre.

It's just plain common sense. Next time you're buying tyres, buy ZX radials.

First for thrift  
**MICHELIN ZX**





## HOME NEWS

## Up to £5 a week rise and shorter hours proposed for firemen

By our Labour Staff

Fully qualified firemen stand to gain up to 15 per cent increases—amounting to £5 a week—in a report by Sir Charles Cunningham into the work of the fire service published yesterday. The report is all the more embarrassing for the Government because the inquiry was set up by Mr Mandling, the Home Secretary, after the "split and polish" dispute by Britain's 26,000 firemen nearly a year ago.

The suggestions are offered for discussion by the Fire Brigades' Union and the employers, but there is no doubt they will be adopted. In a wide-ranging and searching report, Sir Charles and the other members of the inquiry panel, have tried to offer ways in which the service could be improved for the benefit of the public, but particularly for the firemen.

## Coal imports ban likely

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The ban on importing coal, which was lifted last December when a power shortage was looming, is likely to be reimposed in the next few months.

More than four million tons of coal were imported between December and October: this is a small proportion of the NCB's 133 million tons production, but it has caused a lot of bitterness among miners at a time of high national unemployment.

A group of MPs from mining areas, led by Mr Alex Eadie (Lab, Midlothian) who yesterday protested about imports to Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, were told that the situation would be reviewed not later than next March.

The indications are that the ban may be restored, especially since the threatened shortage has now evaporated. Stocks at power stations, in merchants' yards and in homes are almost embarrassingly large at present. There is no likelihood of a shortage this winter, unless exceptionally cold weather coincides with a long miners' strike.

Most of the four million tons imported since last December was ordered earlier in the year when there was a rush to buy supplies. New orders are said to be drying up now, especially

since imported coal is dearer than home produced fuel, which is now in plentiful supply.

It has been made clear to importers that any coal ordered now would not be allowed into the country if the Government decided to reimpose the ban. With the likelihood of this happening soon, this will act as a deterrent to the ordering of more coal from abroad.

The Government seems to favour the reimposition of the ban on coal imports even though this goes against its inclination to open up industries, especially monopolies, to more competition from imports. The benefits of such a policy are thought to be outweighed by the psychological boost which the reintroduction of the ban would have at a time of growing unemployment.

Most of the coal imported in the past year has been steam coal for power stations and industrial uses. About half came from the United States and third from Australia, most of it routed through Rotterdam.

## Shipbuilders in buoyant mood

By JOHN KERR

Two prominent Scottish shipbuilders yesterday expressed hopes of better things to come for at least part of the industry on the Clyde following the launching of two ships for overseas customers.

Mr A. Ross Beich, the managing director of the Scott Lithgow Group, the Clyde shipbuilding yard, suggested that the message for the shipbuilding industry as a whole should be: "Don't write us off." On a recent business trip round the world he had found a prevailing impression, upper reports of the crisis, that the shipbuilding industry as a whole in the United Kingdom was finished.

Mr Beich said: "I would suggest that the sooner we start to accentuate the positive, and wave the shipbuilding flag a bit more in this country, the better."

At the moment the Scott Lithgow Group has orders for 35 ships worth 136 millions, in addition to the orders placed last week for naval vessels. The yard at Greenock and Port Glasgow have a labour force of 8,400 compared with 7,000 four years ago, and this is expected to increase to a total of 10,000.

Mr Beich said: "We on the Lower Clyde are investing in the future. We have got the orders, and we intend to ensure that our future prospects are not damaged by irresponsible comments about our industry as a whole."

The ship launched at the group's Kingston Yard yesterday was the King Star, 134,000 ton tanker built for the samyang Navigation Company of South Korea.

At Yarrow's yard in Scotland, formerly part of the UCS consortium, a 1,800 ton frigate for the Royal Thai Navy was launched yesterday. Before the traditional bottle of champagne was broken the bows of the ship were anointed with holy paste and sprinkled with holy water.

The Thai Ambassador, His

## Gatwick Airport traffic up

Commercial air traffic from Gatwick Airport in London in October was 22.38 per cent up on October last year—5,115 movements to 4,166. Passenger figures for the month were 379,225, an increase of 32.07 per cent with a likely total of 4,500,000 for 1971. The airport's new terminal to handle 3,500 passengers at a time is under construction.

## Rise in birth tests

On the pay issue, the report says that a fully qualified fireman receiving £1,599 a year should have his pay raised to £1,850. A sub-officer would receive £2,010 instead of £1,842 a year, and the increases would be backdated to October 1.

As far as weekly earnings are concerned, the report can find no evidence that firemen's pay is seriously out of line with that of most comparable work. But it declares that various other considerations such as the unpleasantness of the work and the danger involved should also be taken into account.

The working week, in fact, is 56 hours, and Sir Charles says that it can no longer be tolerated. He thinks that a working party should be set up immediately to examine the problem, and that in the meantime a reduction to 48 hours should be practicable in time for local government reorganisation.

40-hour week

The report believes that the minimum and maximum of the firemen's scale should be set at 43p and 58p an hour respectively. It accepts that, in future, pay calculations should be based in relation to a working week of 40 hours.

Sir Charles has taken into consideration the fact that as industrial processes change and new materials come into use, "the skill and knowledge required for fire fighting, and the hazards involved in it, become greater." He has found, too, that the fire service is being called on more and more to act as an emergency service dealing with road accidents and other disasters. This requires additional skill and knowledge.

The report also dwells on the public image of the service. Firemen, it says, feel that their work and achievements are insufficiently understood. Sir Charles agrees with the complaints from the service that the number and variety of calls made on it are not appreciated. The extreme gallantry and constant dangers they faced were inadequately publicised.

Excelsior Kenthi Suphamonkhon, said after the ceremony that the change of Government in Thailand had no effect on the order for the frigate. Five years ago Yarrow's were left with a "frigate yacht" on their hands when, after a military coup in Ghana, the new Government refused to accept it. The ship became known locally as the "floating gin palace," and still remains unsold on the Clyde.

Sir Eric Yarrow, the chairman of the yard, said the main aim of the company was to provide badly needed employment in the Upper Clyde area for many years to come. It was continuing a vigorous export drive with a view to operating its assets at full capacity. He was hopeful that more export work would materialise in the next few months, and was optimistic about the future.

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Prince William of Gloucester, surrounded by nurses to whom he had presented awards and certificates at the Royal Free Hospital School of Nursing in London yesterday. Picture by Frank Martin

## Rise in birth tests

By our Medical Correspondent

If things go on as they are in North-East Scotland, there are going to be more National Health Service pregnancy tests than births in the region next year. By around 1980 there are going to be as many tests as there are women between 15 and 44.

This testing boom, according to two doctors at the City Hospital in Aberdeen, has been charted on the basis of the 1981 census. In their letter to the *British Medical Journal*, Dr J. Brodie and Dr I. A. Porter wonder whether this demand for the services of their laboratory can be put down to the pill, the abortion law, or sexual freedom.

They are more certain about just how "free" this free service is. Last year 6,000 tests cost about £1,700—without any account of technicians' and office time. This year, they reckon, the total will be over 7,000, still rising, in a context of generally increasing demand for other laboratory tests.

All of which makes the BMJ leader writer's caution about the expansion of free enterprise pregnancy testing sound a bit like wishful thinking.

The leader reiterates the long-held official view that women who think they might be pregnant should not leave their doctor out of the picture, and that at the least all positive results should be communicated directly to him.

Pregnancy testing should preferably be done, on request, in the doctor's surgery either by him or by trained members of his team. "A clear-sighted decision by the Department of Health to reimburse the extra expense involved," the leader says, "would help to restore pregnancy testing to its rightful context—an essential part of medical care."

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## Half unemployed 'get no insurance benefit'

By our own Reporter

Nearly half the unemployed are not receiving National Insurance benefit, according to the Child Poverty Action Group. The proportion of unemployed in this category has risen slightly in recent years, says the group in a report published yesterday.

Quarterly figures up to May this year show that only 52.1 per cent of all unemployed on the day of the count were actually receiving benefit. For men only, the proportion was 54.6 per cent.

These figures, researched by Mr Adrian Sinfield, senior lecturer in sociology at Essex University, who compiled the report, are described as very low, and they have not improved in 13 years.

The 52.1 per cent who are not in receipt of benefit does not include young workers who have not paid enough contributions to establish eligibility, nor married women who have opted not to pay contributions.

Mr Sinfield says: "Despite the rapid rise in unemployment in recent years, and the fact that many unemployed must

have good contribution records, the proportion has tended to fall slightly instead of rising."

CPAG wants the Government to carry out an inquiry immediately into why the National Insurance flat rate system is failing such a large number of jobless people. It also says that there should be prompt action to provide extended National Insurance benefits because more than one in six unemployed men have been out of work for at least a year, and many others have exhausted their entitlement in repeated periods of unemployment.

Mr Sinfield argues that once the low proportion was explained by a low unemployment level with a large number of marginal workers who, because they changed jobs frequently, had little established work record; now, current high unemployment is cited as the reason for a situation in which many have exhausted their full year's entitlement to benefit.

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However, in the last two years the proportion of men with National Insurance benefit has been at its lowest; and for all the unemployed, the proportion has been as low only when total unemployment was running at half its present level.

The Department of Health and Social Security will not comment on CPAG's findings although it does not dispute that its figures are correct. The situation is not as serious as Mr Sinfield suggests, in that although half the unemployed may not receive benefit, a day a survey is taken, this does not mean that they will receive no benefit at all.

Delays can be caused by the initial three-day waiting period before a claimant becomes eligible; by the four weeks' rule, which disqualifies an applicant who turns down a job offer; and by the fact that the Department is not suitable, and some of those who do not receive benefit are receiving supplementary benefit allowance.

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## Lawyers warn house buyers

By our own Reporter

The Law Society yesterday warned the public against cut-price conveyancing, and said that people were taking grave risks during the most important financial transactions of their lives by employing unqualified conveyancers.

Mr Christopher Hewetson, chairman of the Law Society's professional purposes committee, gave the warning at a press conference after the disposal of a High Court action by the Law Society against Mr Sidney Carter, co-founder of the National House Owners' Society, and now a member of its executive committee.

The Law Society did not proceed with a claim for an injunction after Mr Carter gave an undertaking that he would not offer cut-price conveyancing to house-buyers in future.

"We did not bring this action, as has been said, to protect the solicitors' conveyancing monopoly," Mr Hewetson said. It had been brought in the interests of the public.

Because they were acting illegally, the NHOs could not get insurance against claims for professional negligence. "And if a purchaser brings a claim against the NHOs for negligence, it is doubtful whether it would succeed," he said. "Strictly speaking the NHOs owe no duty of care to the purchaser in the way that a solicitor does."

Mr Hewetson was replying to a statement issued after the hearing by Mr Carter. This said that Mr Carter had at all times denied liability in the proceedings brought by the Law Society, but was "unable through lack of means to continue to defend the action and, therefore, suggested to the Law Society that he give an undertaking to the court, through counsel, to observe the terms of the injunction brought against him."

Mr Carter said the NHOs had 17,000 members, had completed 11,000 legal transfers, and had saved members over £250,000. The NHOs was ready to operate a system of title insurance, American lines which could be used by the British system completely and give house purchasers complete comprehensive insurance against defects.

"The system will eventually allow houses to be bought at a discount in a matter of days and a third of the present cost with a full title insurance guarantee," the Law Society, however, claimed that there was no saving by using the NHOs.

Animal welfare campaigners are to organise a national petition over the alleged flouting of the Government's code of practice for factory farmers.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Peter Roberts, secretary-general of the Compassion in World Farming Organisation, after a meeting with Ministry of Agriculture officials in London.

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## Environment fight 'must go urban'

By Judy Hillman

THE



## Rippon hears Islands' views

From MALCOLM STUART in Guernsey

LITTLE Alderney, the nearest British territory to the existing Channel Islands, might be the one Channel Island to opt out of becoming an associate member of the EEC, Mr Geoffrey Rippon was told last night when he met island representatives in Guernsey.

Mr John Kay-Mount, chairman of Alderney's constitutional and Common Market Committee, told Mr Rippon that if there was any question of the Channel Islands having to contribute to the common fund, its 1,886 inhabitants would rather stay outside.

The EEC offer to respect the independent fiscal position of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man has generally persuaded the other islands that membership is the lesser of two evils.

The EEC guarantee would allow the islands to continue as lucrative havens for offshore banks and investment trusts, and low tax retirement homes for millionaires. It will also mean the avoidance of tariffs on agricultural products, particularly Guernsey's tomatoes.

In the EEC these would have to compete on equal terms with Dutch tomatoes. Outside they would face a customs duty as well.

Alderney's residents, however, point out that they export nothing and would be penalised by the stipulation that the common external tariff would apply to them.

Before attending last night's private meeting between Mr Rippon and representatives of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, Mr Kay-Mount reminded his own nine-man assembly, the States of Alderney, that as far back as 1937 it had decided it did not want to join the EEC.

Minimum terms for reconsideration, Mr Kay-Mount said, would be total exemption from value added tax and the right to maintain its own fiscal system.

The latter stipulation has now been guaranteed by the Six, but there seems to be no precise understanding of VAT. The islands may not have to apply it at a retail stage but it is feared that imported manufactured goods will already arrive carrying two stages of the tax.

On the other hand, foreign goods that come to the Channel Islands from Britain already carry import duty.

A minority of opinion in the Channel Islands maintains that VAT may not in the long run be a bad thing. It would at least produce a clearly defined prices system.

Although there is no purchase tax in any of the Channel Islands (there is in the Isle of Man) items such as clothes and electrical goods often cost more to buy than on the mainland.

A large proportion of Alderney's population consists of retired and middle grade professional people whose British Government's pensions go further with the island's low taxes.

The State of Alderney feels its guaranteed income and its tourist industry will ensure a financial future.

A public meeting is likely to be held on Alderney before any EEC decision is taken but a year indication of feeling comes from the seven candidates who will seek election to three newly created seats in the States on Saturday. Not one is for the EEC.

Rippon learnt all this last night when he arrived in Guernsey after spending the 'st part of the day telling the Isle of Man the option open to it. Guernsey, however, feels that it must accept associate membership for the sake of its already ailing £11 million a year tomato industry.

With its carless population of 530, will probably decide at life will be too complicated if it is necessary for islanders and visitors to through the Customs every time they visit Guernsey.

Mr Rippon addresses combined meeting of the States of Guernsey and Alderney and the Chief Pleas of Sark before flying on to Jersey in the Department of Agriculture and Industry's executive jet.

The largest Channel Island is resigned to accepting the terms that Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark are at the risk of a tariff rising being imposed on its potatoes.

Three national farmers' organisations of England and Wales, Ireland, and Ulster are setting up an office in Brussels to look after the interests of Irish farmers and growers in the Common Market.

## Prescott claimed he bombed Carr home, says his cell-mate

A man and a young woman who intended to plant a bomb under the car of Mr Robert Carr, Minister for Employment, left it near the servants' door of the house because they could not find the car, a witness said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Another couple—including Jack Prescott—had planted a bomb outside the front door of Mr Carr's home.

This evidence was given by Mr "A", a prisoner, who said Mr Prescott told him the stories when he was his cellmate, while on remand in Brixton prison. Mr "A" said Prescott claimed to belong to a group which had several names—the Angry Brigade and the People's Party. He told him he bombed the Ministry of Employment building in St James's Square. His group had put a bomb in a Post Office van outside the building in which the "Miss World" contest was being held. They obtained Mr Carr's address from "Who's Who" and four of them went to the house in a stolen car and parked off. Mr "A" said Prescott told him that the girl he was with carried the bomb and he put it by the front door. The other man and woman went to look for the car, but when they did not find it, they put their bomb by the servants' door.

Jack Leonard Prescott (26), of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, and Ian Donald Purdie (24), of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, have both denied conspiring with others between July 1970 and March 1971 to cause explosions.

Mr Prescott alone has denied causing an explosion in St James's Square in December 1970 and causing an explosion at the home of Mr Carr, in Hadley Green Road, Barnet, in January.

Mr "A" said he was serving three years for dishonestly handling stolen property. During January and February he was in custody at Brixton awaiting trial. For about a week he was in a cell with two other men—Mr Prescott and a man called Harry.

Mr "A" said Mr Carr's house had been bombed on January 12. Prescott told him that he had done it, how he had done it, and the details of it. Mr "A" said. "He said there were three other persons involved—two men including himself and two women."

He said he had met the other man, Ian, in the Isle of Wight. Ian's name was mentioned in connection with this bomb. Prescott also mentioned other names not necessarily in connection with the bombing. These were Sarah, a Dutchman called Ian, and a Greek called Sedda who was "the sort of head of the group."

"He said the group had several names, the Angry Brigade, People's Party, and he mentioned the Claimants' Union, which was part of the same set-up."

Prescott had described the two bombs used at Mr Carr's home. He had said they went to Mr Carr's house in a stolen car. Prescott said he put the bomb carried by the girl he was with by the front door. It was intended to put the second bomb underneath Mr Carr's car.

The other pair went to look at the garage, but could not find the car—so they put the bomb near the servants' door at the side of the house and then "scattered."

Mr Colin Duncan, QC, defending Mr Prescott, asked Mr "A": "Does it surprise you to hear that I suggest you have come to this court to tell a pack of lies?" Mr "A" said: "It does not surprise me. My imagination is not good enough to come up with these details." He said he wanted no part of a £10,000 reward offered in connection with the case.

The third man in the cell, Mr "B", told the court that at the moment he was in custody pending trial on three charges of dishonesty, one of theft, and two of theft by dishonesty.

Mr "B" said that in the cell, Prescott said the explosives were taken to Mr Carr's house in a white Zodiac car and a Post Office van. Mr "B" said he spoke about his Army experience with explosives and they began to talk about conditions in Northern Ireland and the role played by the British Army.

When there was talk about the Carr bombing, Prescott claimed responsibility. "I did not think it was a lot of rubbish, but I was a bit sceptical," Mr "B" said. "But following the course of conversations, I came to the conclusion that what he told me was true."

The trial resumes today.

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This picture is to be used by the British Safety Council as a Christmas card, writes Ian Breach. Apparently taken at the burial of a road accident victim, it is to accompany a message from the council declaring: "Roads are battlefields, and cars are killers unless driven properly."

The council's director-general, Mr James Tye, is quoted as saying: "Don't bring the family together in this tragic way," and asking for extreme caution on the roads as the season of heavy drinking and hazardous weather approaches.

The council, which claims to serve 12 million workers in factories and offices in Britain, has issued similarly shocking pictures in previous years. This one is believed to presage a more and even tougher line in safety propaganda that will appear during 1972.

## Unions angry at lay-off policy

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

Trade union officials in Coventry, angered by the decision of the Department of Employment to withhold benefits from engineering workers likely to be laid off because of the impending strike of 8,000 toolroom employees in the city, are considering a campaign to make it as awkward as possible for the decision to be carried out.

One official, Mr Bill Lapworth, Coventry district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday: "If they will not co-operate with us I fail to see why we should be cooperative with them."

The union may, in fact, take deliberate action to avoid the appeals machinery that would hear requests for benefits.

The makings of a major row between the unions and the department developed after the national executive of the Amalgamated Union of

Engineering Workers decided on Tuesday to call an official strike of Coventry toolroom workers from the end of this week. Up to 100,000 other engineering workers could be made idle by what the Government, the unions, and the engineering employers all regard as one of the most damaging strikes in the industry for many years.

The Department of Employment quickly announced that unemployment benefits normally claimed by employees laid off through strikes by other workers would not be paid unless the claimants could establish their right to payments.

This means, according to the Insurance Acts, that a person losing work because of a dispute must show that he does not stand to benefit from the dispute, nor is he participating or financing it. He also has to show that he is not in the same grade or class of worker as

those involved in the dispute. The Coventry strike is due to begin at the end of normal working shifts today. Firms including the big car manufacturers such as Chrysler, Triumph, and Jaguar are expected to begin laying off other employees within a few days and about 60,000 could be idle in about a fortnight.

The management at Jaguar has told 1,200 of its employees who are already idle not to report for work until further notice.

The dispute could also upset plans by BSA to reorganise its production. The company, struggling under heavy financial losses which are to mean about 3,000 redundancies in Birmingham, is preparing to move its motor-cycle production to a factory at Meriden, near Coventry, which is likely to be at a standstill soon.

There are already serious production problems at the Chrysler assembly plant, resulting from taken strikes and overtime bans by the toolroom workers over the last 10 weeks. Yesterday Triumph had to lay off a total of 3,000 workers in Coventry, and on Merseyside because of the combined effects of the toolroom workers' action and a separate 24-hour strike in Liverpool. The production of about 500 cars was lost.

A further 2,500 men were sent home at Ford's Dagenham works yesterday because of the continuing stoppage by 250 men who are refusing to increase output. Ford's expected the production loss of Cortinas, Zephyrs, and Zodiacs to reach £2 millions by last night. On Wednesday 2,500 night shift men were laid off.

British Leyland yesterday laid off 820 workers at the Cowley car body plant at Oxford, where 140 press operators are striking to maintain differential rates. A further 630 men on the night shift were expected to be idle.

## Eviction order dispute revived

The dispute over Whithy council's decision to evict three families with a total of 11 children from their council houses has been revived by the council's offer of another home to one of the families.

Councillors opposed to the eviction are asking why the family should not be allowed to stay in their own house, following the house management sub-committee's agreement to allow Mrs Marion Spark and her two children to move into the council house at present occupied by her father-in-law.

The councillors are now preparing a last attempt to stop the eviction, which could result in some children being taken into care, at a council meeting on the night before the evictions are due to be carried out on Wednesday.

The eviction order on the Spark, Robson, and Walker families, who all live in Larpool Crescent, and have 11 children aged between 2 and 14, has caused bitter controversy. It was criticised by the magistrates who granted the eviction order, has been condemned by national bodies including the Child Poverty Action Group and Shelter, and split the council by eight votes to seven at an emergency meeting.

A petition has been raised on the estate and the eviction has been described by Mr James Turnbull, the deputy director of the North Riding county council's social services department, as "deplorable."

Yesterday a spokesman for the children's department at Scarborough said that Mrs Spark had been offered a place in her father-in-law's three-bedroom house, and the council had agreed to it. He did not know, however, whether she had accepted it.

## Clergy to get a rise next year

By our own Reporter

The clergy are to get a 3 per cent pay increase—but not just yet, and not on a straight across the board basis.

Dioceses will be able to use their own judgment against the background of a general move within the Church of England, to raise the lowest existing stipends—140 of England's 14,000 rank-and-file clergy are earning under £21 a week.

The decision on the increase was made yesterday at a meeting in London of the Church Commissioners, who also allocated a further £575,000 a year to cover the cost from April 1, next year.

At the same time, it was decided that clergy who retired before the lump-sum-on-retirement bonus system was introduced in 1967 should now get, by way of compensation, £100 a year more pension if they have done the full 40 years service and pro rata if they have done less. Widows will also benefit, getting, by and large, half their husband's increase entitlement.

The way the money is actually allotted is almost certain to provoke some controversy. There will be no preferential treatment for any of the 43 dioceses. They will get a cut of the £575,000 strictly according to the number of employed clergy in their area.

But there will be no pressure on dioceses to follow any one pattern of distribution, so while one diocese may decide to hand out 3 per cent all round, another may decide to give

twice that to those earning below £1,500 (65 per cent of England's clergy) and precious little to those above it.

There is some guidance on the record, but not much. The Archbishop's advisers on the Church's Needs and Resources last year recommended that all rectors and vicars should have their pay brought up to within the range of £1,500 to 1,700 a year, which only a minority enjoy at present.

Extra money will have to be raised from the parishes to pay for what is, by standards operating for industrial workers or manual labourers, a very minor new deal for the clergy. There will, however, be an additional bonus in the form of more funds for the improvement of unsuitable or inadequate parsonages.

A clergyman living on an inadequate salary in a nominally "free" parsonage which is in fact a drag on his time and his wife's health is still a painful social reality. A study of the problem last year showed that one in seven parsonages is still regarded as being basically unsuitable for clergymen trying to cope with dignity in modern conditions.

The commissioners have decided to provide £4.5 millions over a period of some years, so that all remaining, unsuitable houses can be dealt with—a step which, like the stipend increases, is made possible by a 4 per cent increase in the commissioners' income, bringing it up to nearly £24.5 millions.

that benefited the public, either by direct payment or by forgoing income. Extra costs of landscape conservation and recreation could be met in three ways.

Many recreation facilities on farms could be business ventures; there could be grant-aid or loans; or, with the support of Central Government, local authorities could themselves provide opportunities for enjoyment of the countryside and for conserving the landscape.



## Susan, we wouldn't let you miss this for anything!

In fact, so far as vaccinations go, there isn't much that Susan misses out on. For Susan lives in an area covered by a computer-assisted vaccination scheme. And that means, quite simply, that she's better protected than the average child.

Look at the statistics. Look, for example, at West Sussex, where a computer-assisted scheme has been in operation some 10 years. Within six years of its introduction 90 per cent of local children were being protected against polio, whooping cough, and diphtheria, 83 per cent against smallpox, and these against national averages of 70 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

And not only the children are benefiting. Over the same period West Sussex health authorities significantly cut the average cost per immunization—until now it is well below the national level. (And those economies are shared between the local health authority, the executive council and the practitioners.)

Local authorities in Shropshire, Cheshire, Hampshire and

in many other parts of Great Britain have introduced similar computer-assisted programmes to help give their children a better chance of good health.

Immunization is only one aspect of the use of computers in preventive medicine, by local authorities. In this and other fields the computer's capability for handling, storing and analysing medical records and data of every sort is dramatically assisting doctors in providing timely preventive treatment for the whole population. Cervical cytology and breast screening are examples of other computer-assisted schemes.

We feel rather proud about all this activity. Not merely because our computers have been chosen to help. But because each achievement is a living example of what we think computers are all about—making the community a better place to live in. That's something we wouldn't want Susan—or anybody—to miss out on!

**IBM**

IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4.

Lawyer warn house buyers



'get efit'

aced order

must go

## Value of farm landscape

farmers should be concerned with landscape, says a wide Commission paper published today.

It does not mean improvements for the 'a pretty view,' the paper says. But the farmer should be aware of the effect improvements have on the landscape and particularly on the landscape. He may then be able to include landscape in his farm plan with-

By our own Reporter

out jeopardising the efficiency of his business.

The paper by Clunie B. Keenleyside, called "Farming, Landscape and Recreation," says modern agricultural methods can alter the appearance of a whole farm but few farmers take this opportunity of creating a new landscape.

There was no reason why farmers should pay for work-

that benefited the public, either by direct payment or by forgoing income. Extra costs of landscape conservation and recreation could be met in three ways.

Many recreation facilities on farms could be business ventures; there could be grant-aid or loans; or, with the support of Central Government, local authorities could themselves provide opportunities for enjoyment of the countryside and for conserving the landscape.



# Campaign for quick reform of bail system

By JACKIE LEISEMAN

Results of research by the Cobden Trust into the bail system in England and Wales are to form the basis of a campaign by the National Council for Civil Liberties for "urgently needed reform." "Bail or Custody" is a report of research into all aspects of the bail system.

In six cities the Trust observed 1001 bail hearings, making this the largest survey of its kind undertaken in magistrates' courts. An analysis was also made of the judge in chambers appeals procedure including a study of the records of the Official Solicitors Department and the Crown Office. A summary of the findings of the report shows:

- 1-Police powers in relation to bail amount to almost absolute discretion. This invites malpractice such as "bail bargaining."
  - 2-Insufficient use is made of summonses in place of the traditional arrest, questioning, and charge.
  - 3-Where bail was discussed the average length of discussion was three minutes. In almost nine per cent of cases where the defendant was detained in custody there was no discussion about bail.
  - 4-Refusal of bail was highly correlated with the gravity of the offence, but not necessarily with crimes involving violence.
  - 5-In over half the cases magistrates reached their decision without having any information about the defendant except the nature of the charge. In only 35 per cent of cases was any information given about the defendant's community ties.
  - 6-Judges, magistrates, and the police should use their powers more sparingly. "Where it is clear from what is known about the defendant's background that he is unlikely to find a surety, but there is a strong case for keeping him in custody, alternative safeguards should be applied. Less emphasis should be placed on the amount of bail required from the surety. The courts should be concerned rather with the relationship between the proposed surety and the defendant."
- The report advises that the law should make it quite clear that, except in the case of police bail, the police have no power themselves to approve or reject proposed sureties but may merely make recommendations to the court.
- Magistrates frequently delegate the job of approving sureties to the police who have assumed wide powers in this context and have developed their own "rules of thumb" vetting.
- The report says that research has shown up clearly the inadequacies of the present system of bail appeals for the unrepresented defendant. "The maximum

# Woman without an equal

By Anthony Tucker

THE NEXT Director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Professor Margaret Burbidge, looks more like a successful business woman than one of the world's leading optical astronomers. May be the two are not so far apart.

Women's Lib ranked high on the list of questions at a press conference for her in London yesterday. "I believe that where it exists, discrimination against women should be done away with," she said. "But I have met no discrimination in astronomy. No problems would arise from having a woman in charge of observatories composed largely of men, although, because she must not become too involved in administration, that would make her a poor director. Scientific research must have first priority."

Professor Burbidge, at present Professor of Astronomy at the University of California, recalled one piece of "discrimination" during

her early years at Mount Wilson, the site of the world's largest optical telescope. "There was an instruction that women astronomers should not work alone at night. The reason given was that the male night assistants would not take orders from a woman," she said. When she told the assistants they roared with laughter: so did the press conference.

But, when she takes up her post in July, Professor Burbidge will be taking on a difficult and in one way unprecedented job. After 300 years, the posts of Director of the Greenwich Observatory and Astronomer Royal have been split. The staff, at Greenwich and at Herstmonceux in Sussex, where the main body of the observatory now sits, is disturbed by the splitting of posts for they sense a loss of prestige and a downgrading of the observatory. "This may be the reverse of the truth, for Professor Bur-

bridge, Astronomer Royal or not, will arrive at the time when British astronomy because of the Anglo-Australian 150-inch telescope at Siding Springs in Australia, the infrared observatory on Tenerife, and plans for a new large Northern Hemisphere observatory, is beginning to reach out to the forefront of the discipline.

She was tempted away from California by the prospect of building a new structure for the discipline, and of opening up the Southern skies in much the way that Mount Wilson has opened up the Northern skies in the past 30 years. "After all, the radio astronomers have been trying out for this for years," she said, "which is true enough. Astronomy nowadays is a complicated fabric of observations running the full width of the electromagnetic spectrum, and the Australian radio astronomers have been more or less going it alone for far too long."

There were a lot of strange things up there and "nobody knew they were there until 10 years ago," she pointed out. "There is a lot of work for the new telescopes to do. Well, we know where the Anglo-Australian telescope is being built, but what about the vague plans for a Northern Hemisphere observatory? Professor Sir Brian Flowers, chairman of the Science Research Council, quietly supporting Professor Burbidge on the right flank, fielded the question neatly. "At the moment nobody knows, but sites are being examined. There are plans, and we have earmarked the money," he said. He had earlier confirmed that, for good viewing conditions, new British telescopes would inevitably be sited abroad.

That was almost that. Professor Margaret Burbidge confirmed that her eminent astronomer husband, Professor Geoffrey Burbidge, would also leave California for Sussex next year although at the moment nothing could be said about an appointment.



Professor Margaret Burbidge yesterday

## Call for 'shop priests'

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

Supermarket priests, working full time among the customers and staff of city centre stores, are recommended today as a possible new type of ministry in the Church of England.

An official report urges the creation of a competent and well-trained force of priests to minister outside the traditional parochial system, among the police, the professions, in industry, and with artists. At the moment, one in eight of the Church's priests undertake such work full time.

The report, "Specialised Ministries," by the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry, suggests that the Church should investigate the possibility of priests working in "parishes" as immigrants, drug addicts, the unemployed, and the mentally ill.

Such men - there are 2,000 in specialised work at the moment - should have equal status with their parish colleagues, receive similar accommodation allowances, and have the security of a recognised contract of employment.

This working party, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Venerable Thomas Baker, says that most of the present specialised work is concentrated in long-established ministries in hospitals, the armed forces, and universities.

The biggest growth in non-parochial ministry in recent years had been among priests working in schools. The number of schoolmaster-priests had more than doubled between 1963 and 1968.

The working party, which has been studying the pattern of new ministries since 1968, asked the 43 diocesan bishops in England what specialised ministries they would like to see developed in the future if funds were available. Thirty-four replied.

## Conspiracy alleged by former inspector

By our Correspondent

A former police inspector accused yesterday that former colleagues had organised a plot to heap exaggerated dirt on him in his alleged role in the Leeds case.

Inspector Ellerker (38), named two officers of Leeds City Force, Sergeant Frank Atkinson and Police Constable Keith Seager.

On Wednesday, Mr Justice Hinchcliffe ruled that because of lack of evidence Ellerker, of Chertsey, Surrey, and Sergeant Kenneth Mark Kitching (49), of Blakeney Grove, Hunslet, both Leeds, should be found not guilty of the manslaughter of the victim, a Nigerian-born David Oluwalade, whose body was found in a river in May, 1969.

Ellerker faces five charges of assaulting Oluwalade, and Kitching four. Both have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

In cross-examination yesterday Mr John Cobb, QC, prosecuting, asked Ellerker: "Do you think there has been an organised plot to heap exaggerated dirt on you. What about Sergeant Atkinson?"

Ellerker replied: "As far as he is concerned, yes sir," and to Mr Cobb's "Is there anyone else?" he answered: "Yes, Police Constable Seager."

Both Sergeant Atkinson and Police Constable Seager gave evidence alleging that Ellerker and Kitching had assaulted Oluwalade. Sergeant Atkinson, who told the jury of seeing both officers in his private car, collapsed in the witness box soon after the organisation plot had been suggested to him by Mr Basil Wigoder, QC, for Ellerker.

Earlier, Ellerker said that Police Constable Seager had kicked Oluwalade in the buttocks when moving him from a doorway. I had reprimanded the constable.

"Vagrants are, to say the least, a difficult job in this city. I put it down on this occasion to Police Constable Seager being a little too exuberant. I think it was sufficient for me to speak to him and let the matter rest there," he said.

Mr Cobb asked: "You are not seeking to say there is one form of treatment for vagrants and one for all others?" Ellerker replied: "Yes sir."

Mr Cobb went on to say that he did not think it permitted to kick vagrants up the backside.

Ellerker said he thought police officers were entitled to use their fists: "You cannot lay down any hard and fast rules, it depends on the circumstances. I cannot suggest that all you should try to restrain him, then as a last resort you may use your fists."

Ellerker said that he had considered Oluwalade to be a violent character, who used to shout and "carry on at the top of his voice." He had not carried out a vendetta against him, and had not hunted him out whenever possible.

In his evidence Sergeant Kitching said that he had no hatred for Oluwalade. I did not love him, either. In the course of my dealings with him I had been kicked, bitten, scratched, and spat upon."

Kitching told the jury that when moving Oluwalade from doorways he would tap him on his side with his boot just to wake him up. "Sometimes he had to be tapped a second time, with probably more force."

Earlier Mr Eric Dent, a male nurse at Highgrove Hospital, Menston, described Oluwalade, a former patient, as being built like "Mr Universe, all muscle, and described him as 'violent, unpredictable, and dangerous.'"

The trial continues today.

## Early Picasso for sale

By our own Reporter

PICASSO'S Blue Period painting, "Mere et enfante mort," will be offered for auction at Christie's next week. The picture fetched a world record price for a work by a living artist when it was sold at Sotheby's in 1967 for \$190,000. It has not been seen in public since then. When the anonymous American buyer learned the cost of insuring the painting, he put it in a bank vault.

The picture will cause a great deal of interest but dealers are divided on its prospects at auction. It may be too soon for the work to realise much more than its 1967 value, some say. But others point out that its interest and value are enhanced not only because it belongs to the Blue Period, but also because Picasso recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

The painting will be sold on November 30 together with a large number of works by Impressionist and modern artists. The sale includes three important pictures from the Northern Simon collection: "Monet's 'Le Pont de Bois a Argenteuil', Degas's 'Portrait d'un Polytechnicien', and Renoir's 'Jeune Femme en Noir; Modiste a la Marquerite'."

Among the other major works in the sale are another Renoir, and an early Gauguin landscape. Christie's will also be offering a Modigliani, another Monet, and Utrillo's "Rue a Samois."

Mr Justice Brightman said the union was treated by the Inland Revenue as established exclusively for charitable purposes and accorded tax exemption. It was clearly a charitable union, and a union's officers, who had power to dispose of its funds, were trustees of those funds for charitable, educational purposes.

A new constitution was unanimously adopted at the annual general meeting. The new constitution's objects to "the promotion of any matter which ever of interest to its members."

But the judge said it was open to the union by a reported amendment of its constitution to use its funds to promote any matter which might happen to interest its members.

Consequently the definition of the union's objects in its original constitution was subsisting.

The judge said counsel for the union officers had failed to establish that the educational process was not confined to the study of the Bible and other religious subjects, but included a wide range of financial education.

"That was not right," the judge said. "If union members wished to express their financial views, that money should come from their own personal funds, and not from the union's funds."

The proposed contribution to "War on Want" was not charity but not an educational charity, and far less an educational charity connected with the union.

The proposed allocation of funds to the milk campaign was admittedly a political purpose, and was therefore not a charitable purpose, educationally or otherwise.

After the case Mr Brightman said he had concluded that the hearing had clarified the status of student unions, and how they should spend their funds. He said that it was obvious that a need for a register of students' unions.

## Ban on student funds

By our own Reporter

A High Court judge yesterday granted an injunction banning Sussex University Students' Union from making donations out of the union's funds to War on Want, a campaign for the abolition of free milk for certain schoolchildren.

The order was sought by Mr Anthony Baldry, a student and former chairman of the university's Conservative Association on the ground that such use of funds was outside the powers of the union's constitution.

The defendants were Mr David Feintuck, the union's president, Mr Christopher Bosley, treasurer, Mr Robert Gordon, chairman of the union's council, and Mr Raymond Howard, a university finance officer.

The order was made against Mr Feintuck and Mr Bosley until trial of a pending action brought by Mr Baldry. Proceedings against Mr Howard and Mr Gordon were dropped.

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## Transplant appeal

Doctors should be allowed to remove kidneys from dead patients in hospital for transplant unless express objection has been made, says a petition to be presented to Parliament by the former Welsh Secretary, Mr George Thomas, Labour MP for Cardiff West, on behalf of the Kidney Research Unit for Wales Foundation.

He will be backed by Mr Michael Roberts (C, Cardiff North), Mr Cledwyn Hughes (Lab, Anglesey) and Mr Emyl Hooson (Lib, Montgomeryshire), in calling for a Bill on the subject. All other Welsh MPs have promised support. The Kidney Research Unit hopes to collect 20,000 signatures throughout Wales in the next two months.

The Student Christian Movement formed its first Irish branches in 1933. At present groups of the movement are active in almost all the universities and colleges of Ireland.

Questions are also posed in the letter to those "responsible for the public teaching in all our churches." They seek, among other things, information about what immediate steps are being taken to cooperate across the peace line; and about the churches' long term proposals to work with secular groups towards the reconstruction of a just and democratic society.

2. What steps do you propose to take to counter the growing threat of a violent Protestant response to the violence of the IRA and the already provocative tone of statements made in the name of Protestantism?

It asks leaders of the Roman Catholic Church:

1. In view of the stated laws of the Church regarding membership of the IRA, will you clarify the ambiguous position of the Church in participating in "political" funerals and offering communion to internees, some of whom are we presume, self-acknowledged members of the IRA?

2. Beyond the official statements, which we welcome as warmly as anyone, what practical steps are you taking to counter the acceptance of armed violence emanating from areas associated with Roman Catholics?

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## Five remanded on gun charges

Four men and a woman who appeared at Old Street court, London, on firearms charges yesterday were remanded in custody until Friday of next week. They were arrested after a raid by Special Branch men on a draper's shop in Wick Road, Hackney.

Each of the five was handcuffed to a plainclothes police officer in the dock, which was ringed by other police officers. The five are: Patrick O'Sullivan (29), unemployed, of Barrack Street, Cork; Edmund Petticrew (37), painter, of Wick Road, Hackney; Laurence McGrandles (23), bricklayer, of Wellesley Road, Chiswick.

London: Donal De Saot (25), hairdresser, of Botolph Claydon, County Cork; and Marjorie Allen (30), housewife, of Wick Road, Hackney.

All are accused of having 11 rifles, three automatics and 56 rounds of ammunition without a firearms certificate at Wick Road, Hackney. They are also told the dishonestly handling 11 rifles, three automatics, 56 rounds of ammunition, and two magazines, knowing or believing them to be stolen.

The magistrate, Mr Neil McElligott, asked for evidence briefly, by Detective Inspector James Pittendreich of Scotland Yard Special Branch. The hearing took about three minutes. Earlier the magistrate told the five that legal aid would be considered.

Strict security arrangements were in force for the hearing. A large number of uniformed police officers were on the roof of the court to keep watch on the back of the building. Police backed the identity of everyone entering the court.

Today's report says the replies were disappointing because they indicated very few new areas for development. The biggest single need mentioned by the bishops was for more individual chaplains, a well-established specialised ministry.

"In the light of this background," the report comments, "we should like to stress the importance of continually being alive to new possibilities in specialised ministry. The Church should always be prepared to experiment in pioneer types of ministry, to make mistakes, and to withdraw if the experiment is not fruitful."

The traditional parish was often no longer a natural community unit. Many people lived in one parish, but spent their leisure time in another. More important, however, was that many more people lived in one area and worked in another, and the place where they worked had a greater sense of community than the parish in which they lived. The report adds:

"The Church is to reach people effectively, often it will only be able to do so by penetrating the work community as well as the parish community. Most of this task will be for lay people, but there are many who feel that it is only when the Church commits itself through its professional clergy that it is seen to be committed to any degree."

"Specialised Ministries," published by the Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, London SW 1.

The day for prayers is normally governed by the position of the moon. This year it is calculated that it will be in position either today or tomorrow.

Most local education authorities are planning to continue financial assistance to Open University students next year.

The Open University has accepted 20,500 new students for foundation courses starting in January. Examination results for the 18,000 students who enrolled for the first academic year, ending in December, are expected shortly, and about 15,000 may continue next year, bringing the total student body to 35,000.

The jury returned verdicts of accidental death on Miss Mary Mills, aged 62, of Wrens Nest Road, Dudley, who jumped off the moving bus, and Sarah Thompson, aged seven, of Farnworth Grove, Cane Bromwich, who was crushed against a wall by the bus. Four others were hurt.

The inquest heard that an inspection after the accident, in Fisher Street, Dudley, on September 11, revealed two serious defects on the handbrake of the bus.

The coroner, Mr Malcolm Wright, expressed disquiet at the sitting of the bus station on a steep hill. He said the authority responsible should reconsider the siting.

The bus belonged to the Midland Red Company. Statements by the driver, Mr Ivan Carter, and the conductor, Mr Joseph Griffiths, said that no checks were available on the bus and none was placed in position. Both said the handbrake had been left firmly on.

After the accident an investigation was carried out in Midland Red garages and 40 buses were ordered off the road. The company faces the West Midlands Traffic Commissioners in Birmingham on November 30 as a result of deficiencies concerning the condition and maintenance of vehicles.

Red divisional staff officer, said checks were in short supply because many were either lost or stolen.

A government vehicle examiner, Mr Herbert Edwards, said he found a displaced spring and a missing bolt in the handbrake system and considered that these defects existed before the accident.

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In spite of a considerable cutback in its immigrant intake this year from Britain and Europe, Australia is still offering 47,500 assisted passages to migrants from this country.

And the Australian government, in line with its revised policy of placing greater emphasis on quality rather than quantity, is looking particularly for British migrants with professional and semi-professional training, qualifications, and skills.

Graduates in medicine and dentistry are in particularly high demand, as the swift increase in the Australian population in recent years— it is now topping 13 millions—has meant that the number of graduates from Australian universities has been insufficient to meet the country's needs, particularly in country areas.

But these are only two specialised categories being offered secure and well-paid positions both in private practice, and in Commonwealth (that is, federal) government and State government services.

There are also many vacancies for professionally qualified people in fields ranging from accountancy, draughtsmanship, dietetics, nursing, occupational and speech therapy, pharmacy and veterinary science to surveying, and most types of engineering—including civil, electrical, electronic, mining, traffic, municipal, and air conditioning.

As Australia has such a high proportion of young people in its population, with a rapidly expanding education system—primary, secondary, and tertiary—there are almost limitless opportunities for qualified school teachers, and university lecturers.

**Competition**  
But Australia House emphasises that in all vacancies for the professionally qualified, in government departments, industry, and commerce, there is considerable and spirited competition from young Australian graduates. It is, therefore, rise to make specific enquiries at the Australian Government's office of the adviser on professions, Canberra House, 10 Maltravers Street, Strand, London WC2.

In a brief survey of the possibility of employment in Australia, it is not possible to mention all the jobs available. But people being sought particularly, with some of the salaries and conditions, include:

**Teachers:** Each State government is looking for teachers for primary and secondary schools, and technical schools, and colleges. Prospective teachers from overseas must possess qualifications equivalent to those required of Australian teachers—normally two or three years of teacher training for primary teachers, and university degree or college diploma, and professional training in education, for secondary teachers. Salary varies according to experience and qualifications. New South Wales, for example, non-graduate teachers from \$3,574 up to \$6,112 but \$1,700 up to about \$20 a year. Graduates up to \$7,374 (\$3,500).

**Medical Practitioners:** Jobs are available in all States, in hospitals, Government medical services, and in private practice. As in this country, salaries vary considerably, but Australia House says the average income would be about \$20,000 a year gross (about \$9,300), of which "practice expenses" absorb about 45 per cent.

**Actuaries:** Prospects in Australia are "extremely good." Australia's Life Insurance Act requires that an actuary must be a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries (London) or of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland. Basic salary range offered to actuaries by the Commonwealth Government is from \$8,217 to \$10,732, \$3,800 to \$5,000 a year.

**Dietitians:** Those eligible for membership of the British Dietetic Association are "readily accepted" in all States. A qualified dietitian in the first year of service at, for example, the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney—one of Australia's leading teaching hospitals—would earn at least \$4,000 (£1,900) a year.

**Occupational Therapists:** Not nearly enough experienced therapists are available in Australia, and many vacancies exist, therefore, in public hospitals, and in organisations responsible for the rehabilitation of the mentally or physically handicapped: some also in private practice. Salaries vary in different States: the Commonwealth Government offers from \$3,242 to \$6,304 (£1,500 to £2,900, approximately).

**Pharmacists:** British qualifications normally ensure immediate registration in all States, but it is a good idea to write to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, whose head office is at 109 Greenhill Road, Unley, South Australia. A hospital pharmacist earns about \$5,000 a year (\$2,300), but in retail pharmacies salaries are likely to be much higher.

**Radiographers:** Qualifications are interchangeable between the Australasian Institute of Radiography, and the British Society of Radiographers. Australia offers vacancies in diagnostic and therapeutic work, and there is growing interest in industrial radiography. Radiographers employed in hospitals and government departments have their

but charge sisters get a minimum of \$34 a week. Apart from general and children's hospital work, there are many jobs available for midwifery nurses, psychiatric nurses—male and female—for mental hospitals, and nurse aides.

The acceptance of student nurses in the island State of Tasmania is fairly typical of the conditions imposed in every State. In Tasmania, the period of general training is 146 weeks. Nurses who have begun training before leaving for Australia, would have their training recognised on condition that they have done at least 18 months: that they submit a satisfactory medical and dental certificate; and that they produce a testimonial from the matron of their training school, giving details of the training completed, the lectures attended, and the sectional examinations passed.

The period of training time allowed to each student nurse is assessed in each individual case, after consideration of the information supplied.

Queensland makes it clear that a state enrolled nurse from this country would be eligible for employment in Australia as an assistant in nursing. Victoria prefers nurses to complete their training in this country before seeking work in that state, but applications from trainee nurses are still considered.

## GUARDIAN SPECIAL REPORT

# In Australia who will?

CHARLES STOKES looks at the prospects for immigration to Australia

Sydney Harbour bridge and the opera house



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vaccines. State departments of agriculture also offer well-paid positions; they are responsible for controlling disease among Australia's 168 million sheep and 20 million cattle, and also advise farmers on many subjects, including artificial insemination for cattle. In private practice, the average salary is probably \$8,000 (£3,700) a year. Some earn as much as \$29,000 (£13,500).

**Dentists:** With so many Australian dentists practising in this country, it is not surprising that there are many good opportunities for qualified and experienced dentists in Australia. The dental profession is not covered by a national health scheme, so most dentists are in private practice. All dental registration boards in Australia recognise qualifications acceptable to the General Dental Council of Britain. Dentists must register before they practise. Australia House estimates that the average net return from a dental practice in Australia is about \$9,000 (about £4,200); assistants would get not less than \$100 (£47) a week.

salaries and conditions of employment fixed by industrial awards or Public Service agreements. Salaries in private practice are probably higher. Annual rates vary in Commonwealth Government employment from \$4,000 to \$8,678 (about £1,900 to £3,100).

**Physiotherapists:** More vacancies seem to exist at present in provincial and country hospitals, remedial and rehabilitation centres in the capital cities, and, to a lesser extent, in private practice and teaching. Australian physiotherapists have to complete a full-time course, and gain a degree or diploma in physiotherapy. The Federal Council of the Australian Physiotherapy Association has its offices at 545 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria, and it will provide details of qualifications required for overseas applicants for positions. Salaries are flexible—from \$3,600 (£1,700) in the lowest categories, up to \$7,650 (£3,600) in the highest.

### Experience

**Land Surveyors:** New graduates get a starting salary of about \$4,000 (£1,900), but experienced surveyors are offered \$6,600 (£3,000) at the Commonwealth Department of the Interior's Class 1 level. Members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, who have passed the final examinations in the land surveying division, are exempt from any other written examinations—except for one on Australian laws and regulations affecting surveys. But before registration in Australia, they must have a year's field experience. Examinations are set by State registration boards.

**Veterinary Scientists:** With horse racing such a big Australian industry, veterinary surgeons in metropolitan areas can set up lucrative private practices, treating racehorses and also small domestic animals. Yet, in rural practice are mainly concerned—as might be expected—with dairy cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses. There are also research openings for veterinary scientists in manufacturing firms producing animal medicines and



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## M. Hulot's alter ego

**Derek Malcolm talks to Jacques Tati in London with his new film Traffic**

JACQUES TATI is a big man. Not one would have thought, all that easily lost. But a moment before he was due on stage to open the London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre this week, the organisers suddenly missed him. They looked in the foyer, the lavatory and the cloakroom before hurriedly venturing outside. There, they found him, quietly relieving himself against the building. Somehow, one of the searchers said, it was a perfect image of M. Hulot, Tati's alter ego, who is inclined to lose his way, or be taken short in a crisis. It was all done so charmingly, however, that nobody could possibly have taken offence. He didn't, you see, want to pollute the Thames.

Hulot says Tati is now completely part of himself. So much so, in fact, that people in the street in France say: "Look, there's M. Hulot!" when he passes. The recognition gives him pleasure but he says he is even more pleased when people tell him that they saw somebody else just like Hulot the other day. His humour, he maintains, lies first and foremost in accurate observation. And if they have seen bits of Hulot in others, he has been telling the truth. That is important to him. He aims to show things as they are. "How could I be so ambitious as to want to make people laugh," he once said after failing an audition, "when they themselves are marvellous mimics, when the least passer-by knew more than I?"

"Why is something funny?" he now says. "It is funny because it is true. Listen, I will tell you a funny story which might one day be turned into a Hulot story, who knows? I once visited the country house of Madame Tati's uncle. All round it was this big garden, with a shed here, a chicken hut there and other outbuildings scattered about. There was a railing round the whole lot and a gate. After dinner on Sunday we all sat down to play cards—actually I didn't because I do not care for such things, but I watched them. After a time there was one little chap who begged to be excused. It was getting late and he had a train to catch.

"But as he left there came this, how do you call it, thunder and lightning storm. There was rain and bang, bang, bang. Fully three quarters of an hour later we hear a gentle knocking on the door. It was that little chap. He was wet through like if he has taken a bath. Très miserable. 'Excuse me,' he says, 'but I couldn't find the gate'.

"You don't think that funny? Ah well, I do. You see, you have to think—about it. Remember the large grounds, the shed, the chicken hut, the storm in the dark. Now let your imagination think of this little chap wandering



picture by Frank Martin

have believed him again. And, you know, Hulot has never told a lie. Perhaps I am silly, but I couldn't make him do it."

Will he ever work on television? No, he says, it is not a medium he likes. You see, it is so literal. It points at everything and says: "Look, this is a flower. It is nothing else." It destroys illusion, which I feed on in order to tell a more real kind of truth than that. It has destroyed my films for the public. They are fed on this blunderbuss literalism and expect me to underline things too. But that is not my way. Why do you think I never show Hulot in close-up, never pull funny faces and things like that? Because I do not want to underline everything, to make things too clear. The truth is not like that at all, you know. You have to approach it stealthily, to surprise it.

He is upset that it is the middle classes, not the ordinary people, who know his work best. "It is not because I want to make money that it worries me when my films go to art houses and not to ordinary cinemas," he says. "What worries me about that situation is that it is impossible for me to get near the people I know would understand me best. If you were to come out with me now and we went into Lyons Corner House and asked: 'Do you know Mr Tati?' nobody would reply: 'Ah, yes.' But let us go into a bank and ask the same question. That would be quite different."

"Yet, I beg you to believe me in this, it is the ordinary people for whom I search. You know, I once took 'Playtime' to Brazil. And they showed it in an ordinary cinema to ordinary people. Now, there is no shooting in this film. There is no set. There is no great excitement. It is a ballet as much as a film. I thought they would walk out. But they did not. They were quiet at first. Then they began to laugh and to talk among themselves about what was going on. I saw a father explaining to his son, a boy telling his girlfriend. They argue and they clap. It was wonderful."

"Do you know what I would really like to do? I should like to have a cinema of my own to play my films in. I would put a notice up by the screen. It would say: 'In this picture you are allowed to talk, and to argue if you wish. You do not have to laugh, though the management would like you to smile sometimes. You can get up and leave without causing offence. You can even sleep a little. Feel quite free to be yourselves, a you watch. Because what you see on the screen is only you being yourselves.' You see, I learn from these a little. And then they learn a little from me, perhaps. That is how I work. It is the truth."

around trying to find his way out. And eventually giving up. Imagine his feeling of foolishness tapping on the door again. 'Excuse me'... I tell you I laughed so much because his predicament became so clear to me, his adventure was so ludicrous. Like all good jokes, it works on the imagination."

"For me, my pictures are not movies so much as open windows. If you look in you will see, not a series of gags, not the belly-laugh perhaps, but life itself. My greatest joy is when people write to me after seeing my films and say 'thank you for showing me how funny this is, or that is. I never realised.' Or they say: 'Funny you should have done that scene about the lady and the umbrella. I saw it myself the other day. It really happened.'"

"And let me tell you another funny thing. There was this famous English critic who did not like my film 'Playtime'. And he made the basis of his criticism the fact that the film was too long, too boring. But, do you know, he is not a very good writer really and it took him two columns to say so. Well, I find it very funny, don't you."

that he should take so long and be so boring about my film being too long and boring. He was pointing at himself as well as he was not?"

Like all artists, Tati is acutely sensitive to criticism. Unlike many, he is himself never satisfied. He will never compromise one iota. He says he could have been a rich man but isn't. It is because he refused to make a sequel to 'Jour de Fête' showing François married, or to embark on a proposed co-production with the Italians called 'Toto et Tati' after 'Les Vacances de M. Hulot', or to follow 'Mon Oncle' with a Hollywood 'M. Hulot goes West'. It is also because he once refused to make advertisements playing Hulot which, he says, would have made him so prosperous that he would never have had to work again.

In this case, he remembers, there was a row of gentlemen with fat cigars who were so amazed at his refusal that they practically swallowed them, which was quite funny in itself. Would you have respected Hulot any more if I had done those advertisements," he says. "No, you wouldn't. You might never

## review

### TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

### Man Alive/VD

A SENSE OF Futility of Things swept over me in great waves, rinsing my ears, during This Is Your Life from the moment Eamonn Andrews, looking increasingly like a potato, appeared crouched on a fire escape for no apparent reason. The programme has not even now the flip that someone might refuse to appear. It being a 30-minute back-patting session, there is no reason anyone should refuse. I feel the new series could have been livened up a little. If their lives as it were, flashed before their eyes and then Eamonn Andrews shot them or pushed them off a fire escape, it would give the programme that little extra something. Such theories leave me sunk in profound philosophical thought such as "What are we here for?" and "If not, why not?" and "Who cares?"

Which brings me, with a screaming of gears, to Man Alive's VD Who Cares (BBC 2). If figures register with you the problem is apparently of epidemic proportions. One in 200 is attending a VD clinic (which, assuming the 200 includes people above suspicion like the juvenile, the seamy, you and me) is high. Though such statements as "Up North female gonorrhoea is increasing 30 per cent per annum and male gonorrhoea 20 per cent" tend to distract and confuse me, I wonder where precisely up North and why and lose the thread of the argument.

To put it most simply VD is second only to measles as an infectious disease. Which seems logical: measles being a hazard of childhood and VD of adolescence.

### QEH

Meirion Bowen

### Shostakovich

FOR SHOSTAKOVICH, a symphony can still carry a heavy burden of private emotion and grief, and motivating power to his big public statements. Were he fully the latter-day Mahler he often sets out to be, he would, I dare say, cast his net wider, stylistically speaking. But it's fascinating how, working a Western tonal idiom, he nearly always manages to ring true—even if tub-thumping rhetoric occasionally encumbers the foreground. In his Fourteenth Symphony—which the Bournemouth Sinfonietta presented in another of their enterprising programmes at the Queen Elizabeth Hall—he seems to have learnt something from the example of Britten (the work's dedicatee). He employs smaller forces than usual—strings, percussion and two solo singers—and pares away everything to a minimum: it's concise and telling music, rather like that of Britten in his 'Nocturne', for instance.

Yet the bleak string landscape of the opening movement is really a further expansion of an idea one finds often in Shostakovich: the composer's thumbprints are immediately evident. All the same he holds back too much, for my liking. This song-cycle cum-symphony takes a long time to move from its initial meditation upon and portrayal of Death—the subject of all 14 poems set here. Shostakovich remains possibly too tied to the words, providing incidental music that asserts its own identity very late in the sequence. The six Apollinaire settings are meant to constitute the central dramatic core of the piece, but only at the end of the composer's appropriately savage treatment of 'Answer of the Zaporozhian Cossacks to the Sultan of Constantinople' does the music define its own territory: and from here to the end, we have the something approaching lyrical situation we have been waiting for. Even so, I find this a tightly corseted and ultimately equivocal work, less dynamic and gripping than its predecessor (which in Russia is more controversial).

### ROUNDHOUSE

Michael Billington

### Godspell

ACTING ON the belief that the devil need not have all the worst tunes, Broadway and its environs have recently started turning out rock versions of the Christmas message. The first to hit us is 'Godspell', which takes St Matthew's gospel and turns it into an unerring combination of a Ralph Reader Gang Show, a sterilised version of 'Hair', and something a trendy Kingsley Amis vicar might have dreamed up given limitless resources. I can't say I warm to it but judging by the number of people leaping ecstatically to their feet at the end, I presume its message got through.

Conceived and directed by John Michael Tebelak, the show boils down to an attempt to retell the gospel story in terms of vaudeville, circus and pop. Initially appearing as the great philosophers down the ages (from Socrates to Sartre) the cast quickly dispose of them and their apparently outworn ideas only to reappear as a gang of gawky clowns receiving a simplified version of the gospel from a baby-faced, baggy-trostered Christ. Everything is reduced to a set of relentlessly illustrated slogans: "Consider the lilies of the field," says Christ whimsically producing a conjurer's collapsible bouquet from his pocket. "They don't work, they don't spin." Beautiful poetic parables are rendered into gawky English: every showbiz cliché is down to the Rockettes-type line-up, is untidily exploited; and the word "love" is handled around without any-one pausing to define it.

Let me say at once that Stephen Schwartz's music is often superbly exhilarating and that Marti Webb, Julie Covington and Neel Fitzwilliam in par-

ticular put across their numbers with enormous élan. But what disturbs me about the show is the assumption that in order to propagate, insult people's intelligence. Most of us are capable of understanding the parable of the sower without having actors jockily imitating fruit and tares; and the Sermon on the Mount is not much improved by being given the full Sesame Street treatment.

There is all the difference in the world between honest simplicity (such as you movingly find in the medieval Mystery cycles) and faux-naïveté (such as you get when adult actors archly pretend to be children). Admittedly in a non-religious age it's difficult to find popular ways of projecting gospel truths; but I would say there is more real Christianity in any five minutes of 'Hair' than in the whole of this self-congratulatory uneloquent cartoon-like musical. God, I muttered wistfully as I emerged, is not rocked.

### EXETER

Nicolas Cottis

### Julius Caesar

STRANGE AND A BIT frightening, how the glamour of teenage fashion has moved on to green denim, ex-VD, from all those lush mauves and purples of the decade people. The romantic appeal of guerrilla battle-dress is put to telling use in Jane Howell's modern dress production of 'Julius Caesar' at the Northcott Theatre, Exeter. Brutus and Cassius lead their freedom fighters across the plains of Philippi as though they were struggling for survival in the jungles of Bolivia. The ghost of Caesar hunts them down on the dark stage, lit only by the stabbing gleams of a strobe. He wears a white Mussolini-length greatcoat and flourishes a great red banner like a symbol of carnage in a low cartoon, infecting the conspirators one by one with the death wish.

Visually the production justifies all its modernisms. The stage is opened up to the back walls, and the designer Hayden Griffin has hung the stage scaffolding with metal mirrors and rusty corrugated iron, two more materials which he contrived to make both sensuous and ominous. From this cavern, flashing with red and blue lights, the actors carry the crowd hysteria of the city scenes out into the audience itself, running up the aisles to lead them in rhythmic chanting and hand claps. (The production works best with a school audience.) The noise comes to a climax in the battery of old drums that accompany the murder of Cinna the poet. Instant silence as a lift rises from the pit bearing Octavius, Mark Anthony and Lepidus coolly drawing up their black lists for judicial murder. Shakespeare writes to colour supplement revolutionaries.

The acting is deliberately unimpeachable, as if to stress the ordinariness of the conspirators, and not always audible. Rhys McConnochie is a good bulk-headed Caesar, and John Hacke as Brutus provides an interesting study in right-minded wrongheadedness.

### SHEFFIELD

Merete Bates

### Peer Gynt

THE CHOICE of 'Peer Gynt' at a new Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, is shaken many heads. For some it is long-winded, lugubrious ory in Nor interjection, at once obvious and obscure—in short a bore enhanced by the absence of late but some. It's not only unlikely to hand the masses but even the dedicated, expecting more of a labour than liberation. "After all it's a poem never intended for the stage..."

There were certainly faults. One whole, the production lacked light, bodily warmth, even ecstasy. Directed by Colin George was disparate and out consistent interpretation and up Fantomime monsters (even if a seemed funny) detracted from the real revelation in Peer's reaction to underworld. Props, like cubic m rooms, kept popping up in different parts of the stage—indifferent to passages. A superimposed formal costume and organised action of the concrete realism and vitality yet, even if it is poetic of the language and meaning. But at dialogue was clear, articulated, energetic, hurtling rather running. As a mammoth production was adequately staged.

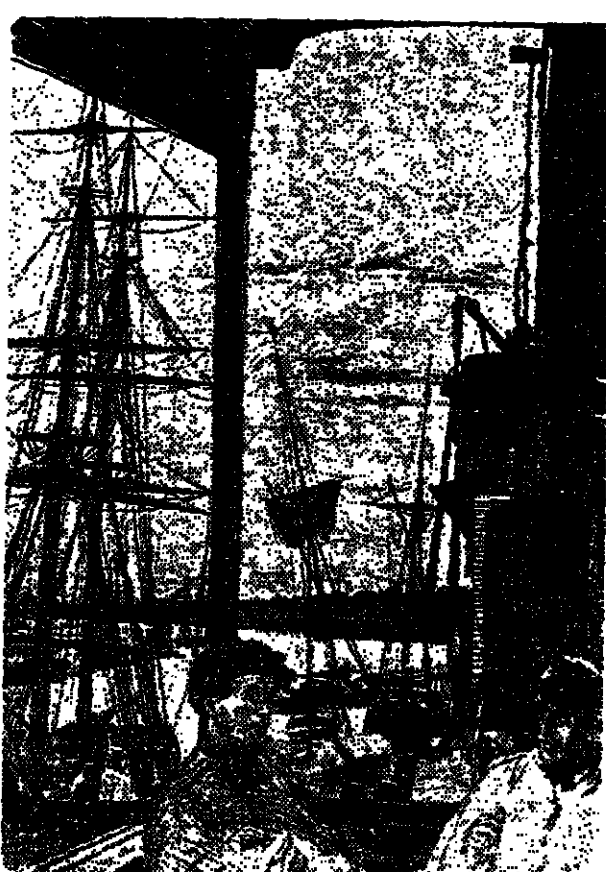
You felt what interpretation was came from Robin Gammell Peer: convincing if narrow. Cast himself, his performance smacked peculiar and interesting way of States. This was so, especially, if first act when, rejected for his part and clumsiness, he resorts to, in to boasting fantasies. And he is more mercilessly persecuted. Some Gammell's subliminal awareness, sense, or feeling as Peer seems convey the insight of personal ences. Likewise in the ardent and derelict he showed strain or a desperate survivalism.

Support is weak. This is part fault in the play. Isen cuts so all his own and Peer's subjective e-ence that he doesn't show him round, in relation to other char-acters. Isen does show, and strongly. Peer in relation to mother. This is the emotional of the play. But, in this production felt nothing between Gammell and spy, shrill, busy little Ann. You felt little from anyone else, except John Byron as the paro Douglas Campbell as the moulder. A few stars, carrying bodies, is not the ideal comp- development that might of be- tween characters always ess- a thrust stage.

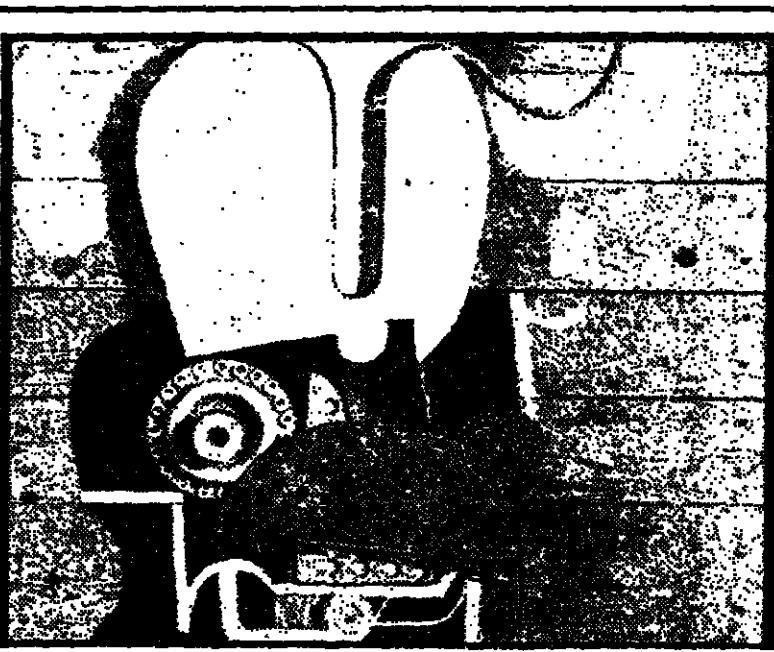
But you come out different ch. In retrospect the fault sink-ak- enjoyed it," came from a sceptical spectator. You adm- possibly foolhardy but straight- of the breakers which has follow- other uncompromising decisions- creation of the theatre for the- thing of the break at the end- in 'Peer Gynt'—if you- take the lot.

Some of these reviews appear- now later editions you

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Detail from "The variable caterwom construction" (33" x 32")  
by Ceri Richards, 1958

**SUPER LILLIPUT by Caroline Tisdall**

WHEN SURREALISM eventually reached England well over a decade after its inception it was absorbed into the English romantic landscape, taking its place in Lilliput with Alice, funny-whimsical, lyrical, seldom raising its voice above a chuckle, tampering with reality but rarely savaging it. Irreverent but never vulgar or downright offensive. The admirable exhibition of English Surrealism gathered by the Hamet Gallery is the most comprehensive and assessable airing the movement has had since the 1936 International Surrealist Exhibition, and there is hardly a Freudian frisson among them.

This unwillingness to push Surrealist principles to their limit is reflected both in the images and techniques of the painters and also in the writings of their main spokesmen, Herbert Read. Where Breton proposed the merging of the contradictory conditions of dream and reality into one absolute reality, Read saw "super realism" as he preferred to call it as being "in general the romantic principle of art." Then there was the dilemma caused by the practically simultaneous arrival in England of the two most powerful avant-garde polarities, Surrealism and Abstraction. Some managed a compromise. Others like Julian Trevelyan

adopted a Klee-like style that fell short of both.

The paintings that have worn worst are those in which images and techniques were culled from another painter but went unprocessed or unfelt. Thus when elements of Magritte or Ernst appeared in Conroy Maddox's works the result is pleasant enough but totally unconvincing because there is no enveloping atmosphere of tension to link it all up and transform it into something else. But an artist with a strong individual approach, like Paul Nash, was able to swallow and digest whole chunks of de Chirico to produce landscape with a gripping inner tension and strangeness.

Both Paul Nash and Ceri Richards (who died last week) had an extraordinary feeling for the nature of materials—the grain of wood, for instance, or the contrast, in Richards's work at this time, of wood forms, painted ground, and metal shapes. Nash's sound objects presented as proof of the expressive power of inanimate objects and Richards' reliefs with their playfully echoing shapes and textures, are far and away the freshest things in the exhibition.

(Hamet Gallery, 3 Cork Street, W.1, until November 27.)

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# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Cosmetics • Nursery history • Bon appetit

## A taste of French leave

**HAROLD WILSHAW**  
offers some simple  
Gallic recipes

I HAVE JUST returned from an all-too-brief visit to Angoulême and Bordeaux. Having an obsessive interest in food and food prices, I spent a great deal of time in the central produce markets of both towns. There has been a great levelling up of comparative food prices between Britain and France. This unhappily, does not mean that prices in France are coming down, but that ours are spiralling up. With the exception of butter and, to some extent, meat, there is not the great disparity in food prices which was so noticeable last year. In any case, most cuts of meat are so different from ours that it is hard to make exact comparisons.

But it is the overwhelming variety of fresh foods which makes me so envious of the French. It is easy to understand why they have such a high average standard of cuisine. In the first place their raw materials are so good, and, secondly, they are so enticingly displayed that any kind of cook cannot wait to lay hands on some of it.

Although fruit and vegetables are in great profusion and all at the right size and stage of ripeness, and although you can get calf's feet at any butcher's (an impossibility here), it is the stalls selling cheese, game, and fish which I find most fascinating. Thirty or 40 cheeses on one display is a commonplace, every kind of game from snipe to pheasant, and it seems that the fishmonger is selling every fish that swam in the sea with or without a shell.

The despairing question that the English housewife asks herself—"What shall I give them today?"—has its counterpart in a French market, except that there the problem is an *embarras de richesse*. I had some delicious meals, most of which were very simple, relying on the excellent quality of the ingredients. Here are some of the dishes which I most enjoyed, all of which are easily prepared at home.

**CEPES BORDELAISE.** These are easy enough to cook, but not at all easy to come by. But, for anyone who knows his or her edible fungus, the *cepe* is the *Boletus edulis*, and grows quite abundantly in our native woods. All you need is a book on the subject—and courage. Mushrooms do not substitute well for *cepes*. Slice the *cepes* and season well with salt and pepper. Fry in very hot oil until they begin to crisp on the outside. Pour off the surplus oil and throw into the pan a tablespoon of fine white breadcrumbs and a small shallot very finely chopped. Shake for a minute over the heat, drain on kitchen paper, and serve very hot. These will either make a dish on their own as a first course, or more usually are served as a side dish with a grill or roast.

**OEUF EN COCOTTE A LA CREME.** This is almost insensibly simple. Lightly butter individual cocottes and break an egg into each. Place in a dish with a little water in it, cover with a lid or foil, and cook over a heat or in the oven. (Reg. 6 or 400deg.F. and have a look after a couple of minutes.) As the eggs are about to set, pour a little thick cream over and add any garnish, and continue to cook until the egg is quite set but not hard. The version I had was garnished with a slice of truffe, if it was, after all, in France. A very little finely chopped ham or a piece of *pate* will serve very well.

**FRIED EELS.** (A speciality round Angoulême.) This is very rich. My portion consisted of about eight small eels which would certainly not be easy to obtain here. So allow 1/2 lb. of eel, for each person. Skin and clean the eels and cut into three-inch pieces. Fry in butter with freshly chopped parsley, and as much crushed garlic as you think your guests will eat. Finish with lemon juice, and season with salt and freshly milled pepper.

**CAILLE VENDANGEUSE.** Allow one quail for each person. Season and roast it quite plain—15-20 minutes at reg. 6 (400deg.F.). Allow to get cold. Then set each on a bed of peeled, pitted, and halved grapes in a dish which just takes it, or put all together in a larger dish on the same bed of grapes. Cover with a good aspic flavoured with cognac. Allow to set and serve with a salad.

**POMMES NORMANDES.** The same host who produced the *oeufs en cocottes* scored a double with this very easy pudding. Peel and core some Golden Delicious apples (or Cox's) and cut across in quite thick slices. Fry very gently in butter to soften the apple without colouring. Turn into a dish and at the table dredge with fine sugar and flame with Calvados. As Calvados is difficult to obtain, I asked my host what substitute could be used, and he told brandy, whisky, even gin. Frankly, I should plump for gin.



Picture of Barbara Attenborough by Don Morley

**'The object here was to make a mass market product look expensive. I decided on a design which was modern and classical with clinical undertones'**

**LINDA CHRISTMAS asks BARBARA ATTENBOROUGH about her beautiful secrets**

BARBARA ATTENBOROUGH has made it to the top from the bottom—which is always good to hear. Twenty years ago she was pounding a typewriter in the advertising department of a newspaper office, today, at 42, she is enjoying considerable success as the person behind the re-launch of Boots-the-chemist No. 7 cosmetic range.

The re-launch came in April and since then the range has in all areas—and there are 1,500 Boots shops—increased its share of the £120 million cosmetic cake. By how much no one is prepared to say. It is a secret. We just have to take Boots's word that their 200 new products are doing very nicely thank you after a mere six months justing in a crowded and highly competitive market.

Many factors combine to make the No. 7 facelift successful. The move came when the market was right for expansion around the time tax on cosmetics came down from 55 to 45 per cent and Boots has unrivalled distribution outlets: all their shops could mount their attack at 9 am on the same day. But even with these natural advantages much of the credit must go to Barbara Attenborough who, under the watchful eye of Geoffrey Hallows, Boots's marketing director, oversaw the campaign and stamped her personality, albeit anonymously, on the products.

### Key factors

"This is one of the key factors. Most of the real successes in the cosmetic field are one woman operations—Helena Rubenstein, Estee Lauder—rather than campaigns mounted by committees of marketing men."

Mrs Attenborough's passport from the tedious typewriter to the colourful, combative cosmetics field was

her ability to speak Spanish. "When I was in my early twenties Yardley were looking for promotion staff to work in South America and obviously felt it was easier to teach someone to sell beauty preparations than to teach them Spanish. For three years, I spent six months in the year touring 13 South American countries. It was an invaluable experience. I got to know and, even though it may sound corny, care about the customer. When marketing men talk about the customer they are usually referring to the buyer or the shop manager, not the customer."

### Two children

The spell in South America was the beginning of a 12-year career with Yardley, interrupted for several years to produce two children. From selling she was assigned to the packaging department—which is not nearly as dull as it sounds. The wrapping, some say, is still the most important aspect of cosmetics. Anyway, for six years Mrs Attenborough covered the light-engineering details, seeing that caps fitted bottles; that writing on labels was legible; that practicability did not lose too heavily to aesthetic considerations.

"Then one day the powers-that-be decided to have a new creative adviser. They said to me 'unfortunately we think we should have a woman in this position.' Even in a woman's world it takes time for news of their usefulness to reach the top. But there she was, keeping an eye on the short-sighted male to see that the mauve lipstick barrel did not clash with the lipstick shade and the colour of the lotion did not offend the packaging. Not that women get all the answers right."

"We brought out a new hand lotion and 50,000 bottles were ready for the shops when it was discovered that the lotion reacted with the

bottle-cap to produce mildew. I had forgotten to put 1 per cent of Nipagin in the wax in the cap which prevents fungus forming. It was a curable omission but not very popular."

Mrs Attenborough rode the storm and her reputation in the industry grew so that when Boots decided to wipe the dust off their 20-year-old yellow product and start again, they brought her in to help. "We wanted to modernise and glamourise No. 7, which although selling well had a middle-aged appeal. The first step was to write a profile of the kind of woman I was aiming at. She is 25-plus, does not buy from the expensive top end of the market, nor is she swinging enough to want Biba or Quant. She is not trendy, but in step with fashion, young, married, romantic, mature. The sort of woman who goes shopping alone because she has discovered her 'style' and knows what she wants in socio-economic terms she is AB—mostly B—and aspiring B."

Having defined her market, Mrs Attenborough turned her attention to the ageing No. 7 products. Every item in the new range has been changed except for the moistening cream which was already a brand leader; "although to bring that in line with the rest, it has been given a new, fractionally floral, more expensive smell."

### Night creams

"All the other skin preparations—the night creams, under-the-eye creams and what-have-you—have been changed in consistency, they were too heavy, and a new ingredient, Lipoprotein, has been added. It replaces the natural oils in the skin and helps to maintain its elasticity. It is made from organic sources. No, I can't tell you which... it is a secret."

The only complete innovation among the 200 "new" products, is Mrs Attenborough's own creation—a

transparent eye make-up which helps to achieve the current natural look. "It is the only one on the market at the moment. It is difficult to find soluble colours which are safe to use but, by relating a chance incident to what medical knowledge I picked up in a short spell of nursing, I managed to overcome the problem." Chance incident? I mustn't tell you that—it is giving away secrets.

### Testing months

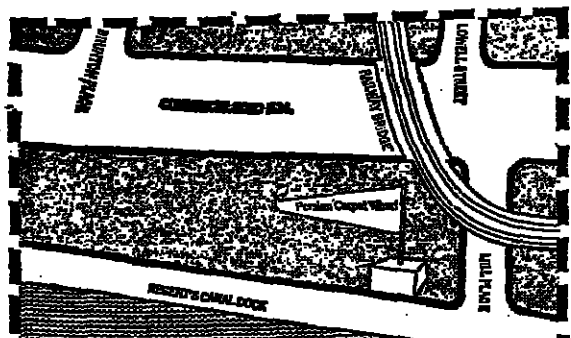
After all this creation, months and months of testing follows. "We use a panel of women from all over the country. Some write in and ask if they can be 'testers', others are known to me." The testers' complaints and remarks have to be tested next and, when the product has been made in bulk, there is more testing to check that it has remained true to the original concept. At last it is ready for the market, all dressed in its important packaging, the design of which has been going on alongside the other research.

"The object here was to make a mass market product look expensive. I decided on a design which was modern and classical with clinical undertones rather than overtones." The result is a white box (clinical) with brown trimmings (modern) and a silver circle, bearing the No. 7 emblem, providing an expensive-looking self-image.

Well now, after all this success with such a unique assignment, what next, Mrs Attenborough? "Oh, love, you must have guessed by now. I want my own range. I have done it for someone else, now I must do it for myself." But is there room for any more? "Perhaps not. I want to try something completely new. There is one section of the community completely neglected at the moment." If I say any more I might find myself locked up for giving away, yes, valuable secrets.

## Cradles, rattles, and teething corals

**GILLIAN TINDALL dips into a new book on the archaeology of the nursery through the ages**



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MOST WRITERS have a long-term pet subject on which they are planning to write the definitive work—some day. Typically, the very scope of the beloved subject makes it hard to embark on, and so it has been with mine. I have long intended to produce a book on the accessories to childcare through the ages—all those bottles, perambulators, mail-carts, baby-walkers, cradles and charms against the evil eye, which, in different periods and places, have been indispensable items to any properly equipped nursery and humble pointers to great changes in the way the child is viewed by society. Well, it was a good idea—and, like many good ideas, someone has had it already.

### Delightful

This week Dobson Books are bringing out a delightful work rather pompously entitled "Infantilia, the Archaeology of the Nursery" (£3.50) in which Arnold Haskell (yes, the ballet one) writes about his collection of bottles and rattles, Min Lewis writes about her antique

prams, and Stanley Lewis illustrates both subjects with seductive, soft-pencil drawings, full of homely detail.

It may seem that "archaeology" is hardly the word for research in a field where most of the exhibits are comparatively recent—even though feeding bottles have been found in the tombs of Egyptian infants and others have been discovered in the foundations of old houses (a ritual substitute for child-sacrifice to ensure the house's fortune?). But since the popular image of the archaeologist is of someone digging, the term is perhaps not inappropriate for both Arnold Haskell and Min Lewis had to do a good deal of rummaging.

Domestic objects associated with lowly activities tend to be little regarded in their time and to disappear without trace; until the present century, the actual daily mechanics of child-rearing occupied a lowly place in the social scale. Treatises on the moulding of young minds appeared now and then over the centuries, but the grassroots work of feeding, cleaning, dosing, siring, and napping young bodies went largely unrecorded and unrec-

Those who undertook the entire physical care of their own children, or someone else's, were not usually articulate, and those who were articulate tended, with a few exceptions, to spend more time in studies or drawing rooms than in nurseries. This is why far fewer perambulators have survived than the light pony carriages they resembled and why the museums and antique shops of today contain far more fans, patch-boxes, duelling pistols, and similar relics of smart society than they do relics of child-rearing occupied by poppots, teething corals or covered spoons for forcing down nasty medicines.

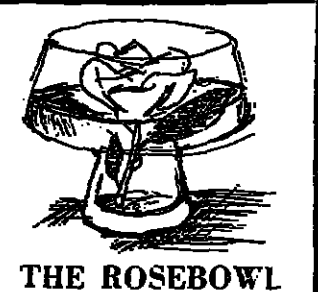
### Intimate

Such intimate objects only survive when they happen to be beautiful in their own right—like the late eighteenth-century china feeding bottles with blue transfer pictures on them, which are today sometimes sold by dealers unaware of their purpose who suppose them to have been for invalids. Some of them were made with just a pierced china spout, relatively hygienic but far

from comforting, one would think; while others were meant to be fitted with a soft nipple of rag, leather or an actual animal's teat—nicer to suck but a paradise for germs. No wonder "hand-rearing," though an older practice than you might suppose, was famous for being commonly fatal.

As the viewpoint of two individual collectors, this book hardly exhausts the subject. I am happy to say, nor do either of the writers go in for drawing conclusions about overall attitudes to babies at different places and times. Their informed and lively interest is in the objects that have survived; neither tries to document the perishable. Thus a far greater nursery revolution than the coming of the rubber teat, also due to rubber, is not mentioned. I mean, of course, the invention of the waterproof sheet and, in our own century, waterproof pants.

It is hard for any of us today to imagine just what baby-care must have been like in the days when everything got soaked right through to the mattress several times a day. When the definitive work is written, the influence of perpetual wetness on the attitudes of mother and nurse must have a chapter to itself.



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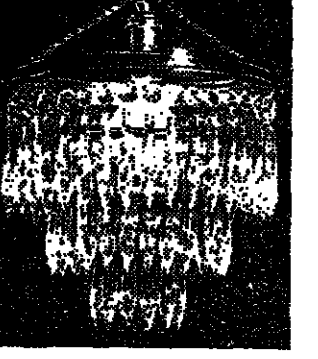
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# THE GUARDIAN

London

Friday November 19, 1971

## Sundown in Rhodesia

After listening to a variety of Rhodesian opinion Sir Alec Douglas-Home starts this morning on his first full-scale business meeting with Mr Smith. By next week, if not before, it will be known whether he has reached a settlement or has decided that the five principles are irreconcilable with the white minority's current mood. The optimistic view must still be that Sir Alec has not gone to Salisbury merely to get a settlement at any price. He promised his backbenchers he would have one more try, and this is it. He is ready to accept that the try may fail. Increasingly, however, the reports from Salisbury—whether they come from Africans or white Rhodesians—suggest that a settlement is almost an accomplished fact. If Sir Alec has been mainly listening it may be that his guests have misinterpreted his silence. But can so many people have got him wrong?

The arguments within the Conservative Party for a settlement now are being pushed strongly. Sanctions have failed in their initial purpose. They have not led to a split in the white community but to a hardening towards the right. They have not had much impact on the economy (although they have held back its expansion). They are running down every month, as is clear from President Nixon's decision to open the door to renewed imports of Rhodesian chrome. Britain is leading the sanctions exercise with the patrol of Beira, but this and the other measures against Rhodesia are looking increasingly unrealistic to the point of ridicule. More crudely still, there are powerful pressures of sheer economic self-interest from those who stand to make a picking

out of a Rhodesian boom. For Mr Heath there is probably an additional temptation to tidy the problem away, after it has nagged British Governments for so long.

But the arguments against a settlement are no less valid. Any settlement is likely to be a sell-out. Even if Mr Smith were to accept the five principles, what would his word be worth? If against all expectations it did prove worth something how long would Mr Smith last? He would be vulnerable immediately to a new take-over, more right-wing than the last. However honourably Sir Alec feels he has settled, the logic of events is not moving towards majority rule. To give independence before majority rule in today's Rhodesia is to make a foolish gamble.

If Sir Alec decides that Britain has no power over Rhodesia and Mr Heath feels the subject is of low world priority, then at least leave Rhodesia in isolation. Why jeopardise Britain's reputation, why damage her interests in the Commonwealth, why abandon the country's five million Africans simply to please a small colony of settlers, most of whom have not even been in Rhodesia more than 10 or 20 years? Above all, why join the wrong side in the approaching racial confrontation in Southern Africa? There is already a dangerous magnet trying to drag Britain in on the side of the white minorities when the liberation movements have become strong enough to make a sustained and open challenge, as they eventually will. If he sold out to Mr Smith Sir Alec would strengthen the magnet's pull. Messy and ineffective though the status quo may be, that prospect is worse.

## Baffled by unemployment

As with the H-bomb, it is possible for society to learn how to live with unemployment. That is the frightening thing about each month's successively worse unemployment figures. After all, 96 per cent of the country is not out of work. For the majority it is all too easy to reduce the unemployment problem to a question of statistics. Travelling the country—even in the areas of high unemployment—the picture does not seem to resemble George Orwell's Wigan Pier. But the modern housing estates and busy shops disguise much social misery among those reduced by unemployment to social security payments. The social harm may not become apparent for some years. But having allowed so many young school leavers no option but enforced idleness, society must expect to pay a price. Persistent unemployment can embitter even the closest personal relations. How many homes are being divided at present as a result of the breadwinner's inability to find work?

It is possible even at this late stage for the Government—and the community as a whole—to shut its eyes, cross its fingers, and hope for the best. After all, the long-awaited economic boom may be just around the corner. And when it arrives it may bring down unemployment to a civilised minimum. But appeals to steadfastness and trust in the face of the present unemployment blizzard ring too much of the platitudes of politicians in the 1930s for comfort. The situation is fast approaching the dimensions of a major crisis. On the merest political accounting no

Government can expect to survive any prolonged period of unemployment at around one million. Mr Heath recognises this. The Government's dilemma is just what can it do? There is genuine intellectual bafflement in Whitehall (and elsewhere) at the persistence of the unemployment, its coincidence with a worrying level of inflation, and the fact that one country after another seems to be catching the disease.

The economy obviously needs a stimulant in both consumer demand and investment. To minimise future balance of payments troubles the Government wants to lead the boom with investment spending. But in spite of generous incentives the investment is simply not happening and perhaps will not until the demand is present to justify it in company boardrooms. Consumer demand is less easy to encourage than it used to be. People are so worried for their jobs and the future that they are saving rather than spending. But since much of the saving is not matched by investment the economy is suffering from a mild economic haemorrhage. This is a situation for which Keynes proposed remedies 40 years ago. To follow Keynes today would involve the Government supporting or, through the nationalised industries, initiating economic activity which might not be justified commercially in the short run but which would give the economy a boost. But can you have Keynesianism in one country—in the era of the multinational firm and ferocious international competition? The world needs a new Keynes. Where is he?

## Schools in worse off areas

Mrs Thatcher's gift to the universities is no more and perhaps slightly less than due compensation for the effects of inflation. In the current academic year the universities will be getting £238 millions instead of £225 millions for their running expenses, an increase of about 6 per cent. For the first year of the next quinquennium, beginning in the autumn of 1972, they are to get £246.8 millions (plus £1.7 millions to run the computers, which is money they are now getting from another source). This money may or may not compensate the universities for the price increases which will have happened by then. Nevertheless, in the Government's terms Mrs Thatcher is playing fair with the universities even though, in yesterday's debate, she was perhaps making herself out to be more bountiful than she really is.

Neatly timed announcements of more money for higher education do not, however, affect another growing problem which is largely social but also educational. Mrs Thatcher's most important announcement in yesterday's education

debate was that a year ago 575,000 children were entitled to free school dinners and were eating them and that today 737,000 are entitled to them and are eating them in England and Wales alone. This is a big increase. It means that three-quarters of a million children have, in effect, now been put through a means test and have been found to be lame ducks. It is an indication of how many have an appalling adverse start in life.

There are two nations now within schools. This is not Mrs Thatcher's departmental fault, but social inequality is growing and so is educational inequality along with unemployment and the continued stagnation in the development areas. Mr Short was right when he said yesterday that the Government must acknowledge that children in the development areas already have fewer educational chances and worse ones than children in the luckier parts of Britain. Mrs Thatcher ought to consider whether she does not now have a duty to divert even more of her own departmental resources to the development areas. A shining school is only a partial antidote to a long dole queue, but it is a socially important one.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

KENT: The late sun skulking along the western horizon threw long shadows across the face of the escarpment, bringing out every variant of the slope, with the deep combs sharply accentuated, holding small pools of darkness. The gentle undulations were emphasised further by the sweeping line of woodland hugging the downland crest, blazing with autumn's last colours like a bright crown above the rough grazing and the bare ground on the lower slopes. Even the hedgerow marking the limit of good farmland formed a line like a wave as it followed the contour. I try to imagine this landscape in the ice age, the bare, wind-sweptundra and the snow patches filling the combs. Deep frosts eating into the chalk weathered the top soil and caused it to creep slowly downslope, forming the rich, comb-like rock that now makes such attractive sites for farm and mansion, often with names such as Coombe Farm and Coombe Lodge. (Coombe has been the subject of much conjecture, their origin attributed, for example, to springs breaking out and sapping the soil over the centuries. But there is no obvious relationship, now, with the spring line that lies well to the south. Ice seems the more certain agent, its constant freeze and melt creating these broad hollows reminiscent of the corries of upland regions. In one shows deep frost-wedges breaking through the jointing of the rock, now filled with red clay, another relic of the glacial interlude that helped to fashion

## THE Redundancy Payments

Act of 1965, which gave workers who lost their jobs through redundancy the right to lump sum payments, had three main objectives. It was intended to reduce resistance to structural changes in industry, making redundancy more palatable to workers and trade unions by sweetening the pill. It was intended to compensate the worker for the loss of his job. And it was intended to cushion them against the hardship of any ensuing period of unemployment, giving him time to look round and make a considered choice of new job rather than rushing in to the first thing that presented itself.

But ever since its inception the Act has been beset with criticisms and problems. The number of redundancies has risen each year and exceeded all expectations. The published figure for the first half of this year (173,699) is 30 per cent up on the same period last year, with a corresponding increase in demands made on the redundancy fund.

The fund is financed by a surcharge on the employer's national insurance contribution. Half the redundant worker's payment comes from the fund and half from his employer. The unprecedented increase in redundancies means that the fund will be overdrawn by the end of the year and that the Government will once more have to bail it out, as it has had to so often in the past. It will then have to decide whether once again to increase the employers' contribution to the fund, or once again reduce the rebate he can claim.

It is hardly surprising that Mr Robert Carr has announced that he is reviewing the working of the Act. Employers will tell him that the Act has been widely abused by employers and workers conspiring to create phoney redundancies; that redundancy payments prolong periods of unemployment, malingering and idleness; that the Act discriminates against the expanding sectors of industry making them subsidise the costs of redundancy in declining ones; and that far too much money is being given to people who can cross the road and get another job the day after losing the last (the average payment received is £264, though this can rise to a ceiling of £1,200). Mr Carr will be wise to disregard these views as special pleading with little regard to the known facts.

If he does so then he will now be sustained by a report out this week commissioned by his own Department from the Government Social Survey. The report is based on an impressive volume of research involving interviews with more than 6,000 workers and employers carried out in 1969.

Backed by the authority of this massive inquiry, the report concludes that the Act has largely achieved both its economic and social objectives. It has made workers and trade unionists more prepared to accept redundancies, particularly the voluntary schemes which have become much more common. And it has contributed to a more flexible attitude to

AS yesterday's unemployment figures revealed nearly a million out of work, an official report on the 1965 Redundancy Payments Act confirms that the Act is working. BILL DANIEL, senior research associate at Political and Economic Planning challenges its findings.

## Shake up for the shake out



the criteria on which people are made redundant. Workers and trade unionists have relaxed their rigid adherence to the "last in, first out" principle and allowed employers to retain a more balanced workforce instead of being compelled to lose all their young, short service people and being left with all their older workers.

Moreover, the report goes on, the Act has achieved its social objectives. Because by basing the amount of redundancy pay received on age and length of service it has ensured that the greatest compensation goes to those for whom costs of redundancy are greatest: older, long-service workers.

But the drafters of the report have adopted such a narrow perspective that these conclusions need to be heavily qualified if not directly challenged. It is possible to accept that the Act has made redundancy more palatable, although for evidence here the report relies heavily on the views of managers and trade union officers. Even here, however, the data on which the conclusion is based is more equivocal than the conclusion.

It is true that 32 per cent of employers thought it had become easier to discharge people since the Act, compared to 11 per cent who thought it had become more difficult. But 52 per cent thought it had made no difference and among those employers who had most experience of redundancy, a much larger proportion thought the Act had made discharging workers more difficult, because of the increased cost and bureaucracy. In terms of the Act's economic and labour relation effects, a quite separate study is quoted showing how the incidence of strikes over redundancy have decreased since the Act while the incidence of strikes in general has been increasing.

But it is in terms of the social objectives and the effectiveness of redundancy payments in compensating workers for the loss

of jobs that the largest question marks must be set against the report's conclusions. First the findings of the surveys themselves demonstrate that the individual costs of redundancy are heavy—heavier than many previous surveys have led us to believe.

Redundant workers in general experienced more losses than gains. Only 31 per cent of redundant senior managers found comparable jobs. Sixty nine per cent took jobs at a lower level, and 15 per cent of them became unskilled manual workers. Forty-one per cent of semi-skilled workers had to take unskilled jobs and 19 per cent of skilled workers had to take semi- or unskilled jobs.

More important is that the findings confirm that the older you are the more difficulty you experience in finding a job, the greater the drop in skill, status, earnings and job satisfaction. But what the report also confirms is that the Act has increased the propensity of older workers to become redundant.

The relaxation of the "last in, first out" principle, the way in which older workers are attracted to the large lump sum payments available to them in the voluntary severance situation, with little appreciation of the longer term problems they will face, both contributed to a situation where according to my own analysis redundancies are now running at an annual rate of 4.06 per cent among the 60-64 year olds (compared with 2.18 per cent for the 50-59s; 1.88 per cent for the 40-49s; and only 1.24 per cent for the under 40s).

This means there is an increasing tendency for those being made redundant to be those who are least well equipped for redundancy and who therefore suffer most. It seems odd for the report to conclude that the Act has achieved its social goals of reducing individual hardship and personal costs if one of its main consequences has been to make most vulnerable those who will suffer most. It is not

enough to argue that they also receive the largest lump sum payment so they are adequately compensated.

It is clear from the findings of this survey, in fact, that redundancy payments are neither sufficient nor appropriate compensation for the loss of a job. Sixty-six per cent of those receiving redundancy pay would prefer still to be in their old job. The only sufficient compensation for loss of a job is a new job, that is comparable or better. Only 9 per cent thought their redundancy pay had helped them get a better job.

This suggests that if we really want to reduce the personal costs and hardship of redundancy and if we really want to compensate people for losing their jobs we should be concentrating our resources more on positive measures for creating new jobs, and fitting people for them. It means the development and extension of positive manpower policies for retraining, geographical mobility and public employment services as well as the location of industry.

It is these positive measures that the surveys show to be lacking (although the presentation of the findings does nothing to highlight their deficiencies). Only 15 per cent of redundant workers found their new jobs through the employment exchange, a proportion almost exactly the same as that revealed by H.M.S. Kettle's study of the big BMC labour in 1967—hardly evidence of progress in our public employment service.

The cosy and comforting conclusions of this study, on how well the Act is fulfilling its objectives, are dangerous because they may mislead us into thinking that enough is being done to cope with the economic and social demands of change, redundancy and redeployment. The critical question is not how well the Act has succeeded but whether our national manpower policies are sufficient and effective, and what part redundancy payments can and should play.

The answer to this question given by the study is that redundancy payments are playing what little part they can but that this is very little and we need much more besides. It is too easy to conclude that we need the current rate of expenditure on redundancy payments plus massively increased expenditure to update the employment service, expand retraining, encourage geographical mobility and create new jobs.

The real query against the Redundancy Payments Act, and the one that Mr Carr should be considering as he reviews its workings, is the volume of our resources that we are expending on redundancy payments in relation to the derisory sums spent on other manpower policies. Thus while we are spending at the rate of £100 millions a year out of the Redundancy Fund alone, we are spending at an estimated rate of well under £15 millions on Government retraining.

Effects of the Redundancy Payments Act, by S. R. Parker, M.C. Thomas, H. D. Ellis, and W. E. J. McCarthy; H.M.S.O., London, £2.20.

## Compton: semantics of ill-treatment

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—You say "The semantics of what one calls (the treatment of the Ulster detainees) physical ill-treatment, brutality or torture are less important than what one does about it." I wonder. . . . It is the semantics that leads every statement that "the Home Secretary was also entitled to remind the House that the committee find no evidence of physical brutality, torture or brainwashing." It is the semantics that leads every newspaper to report that there was no brutality, only ill-treatment.

The Compton Tribunal did not find that there was no brutality, they defined brutality out of existence. We consider, says the tribunal, "that brutality is an inhuman or savage form of cruelty, and that cruelty implies a disposition to inflict suffering coupled with indifference to or pleasure in the victim's pain." On this definition nothing would be brutality or cruelty so long as the torturer does his vile work saying all the while things like "This hurts me more than it hurts you or I have to do this to you old chap but I have no choice, sorry and all that."

I wonder if Mr Maudling would "reject any suggestion" that he had suffered "any element of cruelty or brutality" if he had been kidnapped by the IRA, deprived of sleep for days on end, fed on bread and water, made to stand for 18 hours at a stretch with his hands raised against a wall, kept in darkness, forced to run barefoot over sharp stones and made to do physical exercises while exhausted by his "ill-treatment".

The last straw in doublethink was Lord Carrington's statement on television that the methods of interrogation were justified by the fact that "the people interrogated were either murderers or people indirectly responsible for murder." Lord Carrington is not entitled to assume any such "facts" about the detainees until they have been tried and fairly convicted of some crime.

John Harris, Balliol College, Oxford.

(Sir,—Your leading article (November 17) once again seeks to justify internment by

quoting what might have happened had internment not taken place: "Violence would undoubtedly have got worse, more and more innocent civilians—Protestant and Catholic—would have been killed or maimed. So would soldiers and police." As this has happened after internment on a horrifying scale with the added difficulty of a completely polarised and utterly cynical Catholic community, most thinking people in Northern Ireland would blame this on internment.

It was introduced by the Unionist Government against the wishes of the SDLP, Protestant Unionist, Liberal Party, NI Labour, and Alliance Parties. I am amazed that a paper with your liberal traditions, particularly when dealing with issues other than the United Kingdom, can with the advantage of hindsight still try to justify such an action. Your editorialists appear to have less credibility when compared to the excellent and impartial coverage of your reporters.

Yours faithfully, A. B. Boyle, M.B., 87 Lodge Road, Coleraine, Northern Ireland.

Sir,—I am amazed and enraged by the pathetic, velvet-glove attitude of the Compton Inquiry's report and by the Government's equally pathetic reaction to it. Can we now expect the IRA

to reciprocate by using only foam rubber bullets and flour bombs? Nonsense!—Yours faithfully, Clement A. Granville, Beckenham, Kent.

Sir,—A man can act cruelly without being a cruel man. He is not a cruel man unless he has a settled disposition of acting cruelly, yet his acts can still be cruel if they cause avoidable and unjustified suffering or neglect basic human needs. The Compton Commission is confused about what is to act cruelly, and this confusion is not merely of semantic importance. The commission concludes that actions were not cruel which, on the evidence it has itself gathered, clearly were. The issues investigated was not whether the interrogators are sadists but whether some interrogations were cruelly treated: as they palpably were. Much worse, however, was the complacency with which Lord Carrington allowed the actions of the interrogators while accepting that something was amiss with the officially permissible methods. If the methods are morally wrong, so are the actions of those who carry them out: such was the message of Nuremberg.

Robin Aitfield, Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, University College, Cardiff.

## Health and asbestos

Sir,—Sprayed asbestos insulation is primarily employed to protect the occupants of steel-frame buildings by delaying collapse in the event of fire long enough for them to reach safety. Harold Jackson's suggestion (November 18) that the process as practised in Britain contaminates the atmosphere misrepresents British experience.

He dismisses the safe practice which is achieved by pre-damping by saying that our view is not accepted by the New York authorities. What he fails to point out is that the New York assessment is based on traditional and not on the pre-damped process would not be acceptable in Britain either, without the most elaborate precautions, but the pre-damped

process is acceptable because it can be used safely, reducing the level of asbestos dust in the atmosphere around the site (which Mr Jackson claims we have not given, though he himself quotes our figure later) to one fibre per millilitre left away from the spray operative.

The diagnosis of asbestosis in the particular case of a wife holding asbestos-cement sheets for her husband to saw-up is controversial. Asbestosis is the result of the inhalation of substantial concentrations of asbestos dust over a long period, usually years, and Mr Jackson has quoted the only case in the published literature which does not fit this picture.

W. F. Howard, Secretary, The Asbestos Information Committee, London.

Sir,—Now that the whole-sale accusations of brutality against the army and police in Ulster in connection with the internment of IRA suspects have been shown to be without any real basis in fact, it is too much to expect some British Roman Catholic to let the Pope know and to ask him to withdraw his accusations against the Ulster authorities in this matter?

At the same time, that British Catholic might think it right to draw the Pope's attention to the undoubted presence in Ulster of some thousands of dangerous Roman Catholic attempted murderers, accessories to those crimes, and that justice would require his Holiness to condemn those people in terms at least as strong as those he used when making his previous statement.

Yours faithfully, G. Tunnell, Llandudno.

Sir,—Now that the Compton report has vindicated but not reversed the treatment, do you still think internment was a good thing? One hundred innocent (they must have been, they were subsequently released) men were subjected to the kind of cruelty outlined in the report. Is it any wonder that hitherto peaceful men have been driven to violence? Yours faithfully, Gerard E. Burns, Heywood, Lancs.

Now that the States is being used to distance numbers from the structures—

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FROM the journalist's point of view the war which is being fought out so painfully on the streets of Belfast and Londonderry is unique and satisfying. Satisfying, that is, in the purely professional sense, because for the first time that most reporters can recall, both sides taking part in combat are freely available to us to put their point of view.

The British Army and the RUC have a variety of men who are more than happy to talk to newspaper and television and radio reporters. And the IRA is only slightly less accessible: if you know the right way there are men who are more than ready to tell you how they are doing against the "invading forces."

But there is a growing feeling, expressed vividly on the Tory back benches and probably to a greater extent in the Labour Party, that this is a quite unsatisfactory situation. MPs like Julian Critchley will opine that it is wrong for reporters to be able to promulgate the views of men like Rory Brady and John Stevenson. Neutrality, they say, is an invidious position — worse, an immoral position — from which to report a war in which British troops and British police men of our own flesh and blood, are being slaughtered. We would

**SIMON WINCHESTER** has been reporting regularly from Northern Ireland since early 1970. We asked him for his personal views on the present censorship controversy

# The Ulster beat

never have given space in our papers in 1941 to Dr Goebbels, the argument runs, so why should we do a similar thing now.

Our own position on the Guardian staff is that this view is as incorrect and unjustifiable today as it was back in 1940, when neutrality, vis-à-vis the Ulster situation, was an easier position to maintain but one which in fact commended itself to few of the journalists working here.

In those days nearly all of us felt strongly that the Unionists were guilty of injustice and that the Catholics against whom these injustices had been perpetrated were a people to be supported. Yet in most cases we attempted to put forward both points of view and allowed the leader writers to state the viewpoint of the paper.

The feeling here today is that we are still supposed to be more than merchants of fact. Of course reporting can never be a truly objective exercise — by the very fact of what we choose to report, we are having to make subjective decisions every day. But by and large those of us on the Guardian who come to Belfast believe it is our business to report the facts, to stay free from over-involvement from either side, and that it is the business of the editors to determine the paper's policy and for the leader writers to express this.

This is not a view of course peculiar to the Guardian, but it is a view that is clearly not being shared nowadays by all newspapers interested in the Ulster situation. Most of the "heavies" do appear to have made decisions to take a more inflexible line where Tommy Atkins is the man to support and the Irish rebels, or the terrorists among them, are the men to condemn. Reporters working in Belfast do appear to be influenced and instructed to pursue this editorial line, an infringement of their own professional liberty which angers some of them.

In 1969 neutrality was not too difficult a position for reporters working in Ulster to adopt. One was blamed more than enough for the editorial position of one's newspaper, and to this day we are the "Manchester Bloody Guardian" on the Shankill Road for the views which the leader columns expressed in the months from October, 1968, until the terrorist campaign began in April, 1970.

Now, though, it is getting trickier. One does have, of course, deeply personal views about the situation and this must colour to some extent what one believes and writes when conflicting accounts of a specific incident present themselves. But the real difficulty lies nowadays in the immense amount of pressure to which individual reporters are subject — pressures which are both insidious and plainly obvious.

It is the obvious pressures which are least pleasant to deal with and we all have our share of experiences. Only

last night I was told that I was "a marked man" — a phrase I am having to get quite used to these days. The reason, I am told, is that we have written a few news stories in recent weeks which have tried to display the command structure of the IRA and in which I have named people thought to be involved in the organisation.

Not unnaturally the IRA boys care little for having their names pushed through 350,000 English letter-boxes each morning and they ring up with depressing frequency and tell me so. "We've got your home address, you bastard," they say. "Don't think you're safe in your hotel," and then they ring off. One man about whom I wrote is now in Long Kesh and his family believed, for a while, that I had told the army about him. I was made acutely aware of my probable life expectancy during the few days following his arrest and it was a moderately intimidating experience.

But if the IRA tries to put

the screws on, the army is no less keen to have us do "our duty." The other day I had lunch with a senior army officer and afterwards was walked to my car by a subaltern who worked in the intelligence department. "By the way," he said in hushed tones, as we walked down the drive, "you must get to know quite a lot about the chap we want to talk to. Don't you think it's your duty to tell us a bit about them? We would all be more than grateful." Good friend as that officer may be, I made an excuse, as they say, and left. This is the type of insidious pressure, easy to take but difficult to deal with, to which we are all prey.

Only last Tuesday the Government official commenting on the Compton Report said, in an accessibly friendly way: "Of course you will put in a paragraph for us pointing out that this interrogation took place against a background of murder and bombings, won't you?"

And there are the Pro-

testants, too, of course. In the eyes of the militants, the Guardian is still "soft on the rebels" and each article which treats, with even subtle sympathy, an opposition politician, say, is greeted with profound loyalist abuse. A month ago I was on a local television programme, being as polite as possible to Austin Currie, whom I was interviewing. As we left the studio, rather inconveniently sited deep in the loyalists' heartland, there were catcalls and a couple of bottles from a dozen or so stout Protestants who had watched the show and had dashed out to display their disgust at my attempt at civility. Likewise, when I spoke on television about IRA guns, a telephone caller accused me of being "in with the rebels" and said I would be "got."

By abandoning a neutral position one could, presumably, be accused of threats and intimidation from one side only. By taking a neutral role one risks pressures from every side, the army, the police, the Government, the Protestants, the IRA, and even from the uncommitted who believe we should be firmly committed. In this respect Mr Critchley's call for censorship is a form which establishes a pressure which my colleagues and I find as inexcusable in its own way as being told by an unknown telephone box that we are "marked men."

# Playing rough

By John Fairhall

LONDON teachers were shocked at the news last night of a 14-year-old boy, being stabbed in a playground — shocked and completely surprised. They knew that schools and schoolchildren tended to be a rougher in some areas, but they had not expected a society where the act of violence has become commonplace, the schools are not going to escape. But a student stabbing of a boy in a playground was hardly believable.

"This climate of potential violence in schools is like pollution," a comprehensive headmaster said. "You know that things are getting slightly worse. But that is a vast distance away from seeing someone dead in the street."

The last thing any teacher wanted to do last night was to generalise from one tragedy, when the circumstances were largely unknown. But inevitably the stabbing will focus attention on the shortcomings of the school and home environment of some London children.

Not all London headteachers agree, but generally it is accepted that a serious element is creeping into school conflicts. Boys have always fought and every playground has had its toughs and roughs. What has changed, in the view of many teachers, is that the roughness has become more indiscriminate.

There were obvious areas where the problem was more acute, the secretary of the Inner London group of the National Union of Teachers, Mr R. Richardson, pointed out. Schools with children from high rent, low income areas and those with a clash of cultural backgrounds could expect to face difficulties.

The schools' answer to the challenge is to do more. Money to increase the number of educational psychologists so that maladjusted children can be identified in the primary schools and directed into the specialist schools and classes.

"There are 10 divisions in the Inner London Education area and in my division which stretches from Hampstead to the Thames there are 27 educational psychologists," one London comprehensive head said. "What chance have we?"

Remedial teaching, the school care and the other social welfare services that can tackle the problems in the home where they so often begin — are there and they are inadequate.

An as yet unpublished report by the ILEA Education Officer to the Authority's Schools Sub-committee, entitled "Children with Special Difficulties" reviewed the present facilities. It listed the schools that provide 2,200 places for London's maladjusted children, and gave the long waiting list for places. While they wait the children usually have to attend normal schools with the classes up to 40 instead of the maximum of 10 a class in the special schools.

The report said the provision was inadequate, but the funds from the Government were not available.



BARRY NORMAN

# Labour of love

## MISCELLANY

### Wrong side

YOU CAN NEVER be sure about security. Christian Aid, which now has 200,000 blankets to send to the Bengali refugees, was worried that some might seep on to the black market at the Indian end. It sent a staff man specially to Calcutta to supervise distribution. The Indian police were asked to let it be known that stiff penalties would be imposed on anyone found selling the blankets.

The first consignment went this week, just in time to catch the Bengali winter. Christian Aid's man arranged for trucks to be waiting at Calcutta airport to take the cargo straight to the refugee camps. The Indian authorities, unbidden, provided an armed guard to escort them on their way.

First reports have just bounced back to London. The cargo arrived short. Some of the blankets seem to have fallen off a lorry at Stansted.

THOSE who have been paying close attention to our leaders lately will have noticed we no longer suffer from redundancy and unemployment. What we have instead are shake-outs and a labour reserve — so much more abrasive and dynamic and a stroke — and stand on your own two feet.

"Shake-out" has a brisk, energetic ring to it, as it sharp-eyed leader — spotters were touring the country ruthlessly expelling all 'er-dodgers and idlers. A vast improvement, you must agree, on the eerie-meenie-mini-moo prattle of fuddy-duddy old redundancy.

On balance, however, "labour reserve" is even

more felicitous. One imagines these reserves as bright-eyed and trained to a hair and having to be forcibly restrained from hurrying themselves into the industrial fray, which is not all that far from the truth really.

Football provides a near analogy — reserves panicking on the sidelines, all eager in their boiler suits, while the works manager scans the benches for signs of weakness and says: "Fred's slowing down on No. 47. Get warmed up, Charlie. I'm putting you in for the last half-hour."

"What did you do, dad?" children will ask in years to come. "In the Great Shake-Out." And their fathers will say with modest pride:

"I was in the Labour Reserve, son. That's where our country needed us."

Of course, if Mrs Thatcher was alive she could turn all this to the country's advantage by a campaign exhorting school-leavers to "support the National Shake-Out—join the Labour Reserve."

It might be argued that too many of them are in it already but this is to misunderstand the situation. At present they merely regard themselves as unemployed, which is both negative and defeatist.

What is needed is a policy of positive thinking—for a start, perhaps, posters on every street corner showing an elderly worker creatively

collecting fag-ends in a gutter and underneath in large, blue letters the stirring slogan: "It's a Man's Life in the Labour Reserve."

TO Mr Heath, the public is a fat man on the top of a bus. A handy rule of thumb but no longer necessary these days since, statistics-ridden as we are, we should know exactly what the public looks like.

The Department of Employment has just spent much time and trouble and no doubt money, too, on a survey which presents us with one of those identikit pictures that nobody ever recognises.

The public, it says, lives, 2.95 to the dwelling unit,

indicating possibly that one in three of us is not all there which, by the time we have been processed, surveyed, polled and passed through a computer, may even be an understatement.

Each family unit earns £33.40 before tax, owns 50 per cent of a car, two-thirds of a washing machine, 35 per cent of a telephone and one-third of its home has central heating.

There is, of course, much more of this but no doubt you grasp the idea. Would you, on such evidence, want the public to move next door to you?

Would you want your daughter to marry one of them—bearing in mind that she would probably do so in

84 per cent of a church, watched by 216.7 people while half an organist played three-quarters of the Wedding March?

I suppose all these statistics serve some vital purpose besides converting messy human beings into tidy squiggles on a computer graph. But ultimately so much bureaucratic navel contemplation (our navels, after all, not theirs) becomes a little depressing.

A.P.H.'s fat man on a bus is a far jollier and somehow more reassuring symbol than officialdom's bizarre and improbable family of 2.95 people sitting in a part-warm room watching 81 per cent of a television screen.



PETER NIESEWAND, Salisbury, Thursday

# Ted's baton charge

BY CHRISTOPHER FORD

HOW many of us, when we had outgrown the footplate, dreamed of directing such a great orchestra as the London Symphony? And how wonderful to find that dreams can come true: that you don't, after all, have to be a brilliant conductor. Just a Prime Minister.

As the strokes of time tick inexorably towards Mr Edward Heath's appointment with the LSO, conducting Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture at the Royal Festival Hall on Thursday, the orchestra's offices near the British Museum are humming. Programme proofs scatter the room of the orchestra's general manager, Harold Lawrence. The telephone rings, but the time and place of rehearsals remain secret.

The orchestra itself, having survived its initial surprise, is now, says Mr Lawrence, in a mood of "delight." Re-

hearsals, of course, don't start until next week.

"We were doing very well in sales before Heath accepted," adds Lawrence, "and now we're going to have a completely sold-out hall. It's just one piece in a gala programme. It's being conducted by a man who's not a non-musician. He's had a bona fide relationship with the orchestra. I don't regard this as a gimmick in any way. I regard it as a very welcome idea in the right context."

André Previn (the orchestra's chief conductor) "had dinner with Heath at Chequers," Mr Lawrence continues. "It was the famous one with Olivia de Havilland and the rest of it. I told him, and I said it was inspired but unlikely. But when he mentioned it to the Prime Minister his reaction was positive, though he said he'd have to think about it. He's a conductor, of course—amateurs and school orchestras. We asked him what he'd like to do and he

said the 'Cockaigne' overture."

The PM would obviously plump for a British work, though musically it seems a pity that he passed over such a rarer piece as Gustav Holst's "Egdon Heath." However "Cockaigne" is reputed to be among his favourites. "According to the poets of the Middle Ages," writes Michael Hurd in his book on Elgar, "Cockaigne was a land that flowed with milk and honey, where the houses were made of barley-sugar and the streets paved with pastry; it was a land of luxury and good fellowship—even the shops gave their goods away."

Mr Heath, who follows in the great tradition of Nero and Paderewski, not to mention Elizabeth I, whose originals still repose in the V and A, will take his own rehearsals. By happy chance the LSO has played "Cockaigne" recently, though it will be the more interesting to hear how it reacts to this new style of leadership.

The Prime Minister, who once expressed his determination to seek the best advice and listen carefully to it, may follow the example of Sir Henry Wood, who was supposed to rehearse his cuts and thrusts in front of a mirror before approaching his orchestra; and he will no doubt be conversant with the principles—there were at least five—that Richard Strauss laid down for aspiring conductors. For instance: "Never look encouragingly at the brass; they need no encouragement." Even this advice may be superfluous to one who has addressed the Conservative women's conference.

The occasion will be recorded for posterity by BBC Television, which is showing part of the concert the following night, but the chances of a commercial disc, to add to the three of "Cockaigne" already in the catalogue, are slight. "Nothing connected with Mr Heath's appearance with the orchestra," says Lawrence, "is commercial."

# Cost effective

FRANCIS BENNION'S private prosecution of Peter Hain for interfering with the rights of sports lovers has cost him £10,000 a year, which he describes as his "main source of income." Bennion is a barrister and was for 12 years a parliamentary draftsman at Westminster. He drew up the republican Constitution and allied legislation for both Ghana and Pakistan.

A couple of years ago, Bennion was hired by the Jamaican Government to draft legislation to end the £10,000 a year, and expected to contract to continue indefinitely. The Jamaicans have now had second thoughts. The High Commission in London has ended the contract specifically because of the Hain prosecution.

Bennion, who returned to Britain yesterday from another visit to South Africa, says he will have to enter into future on his property company. Environmental improvements. He was a South Africa to collect evidence from the Springboks, as well as publicise his Freedom Under the Law campaign. And raising funds? He says not, but if he were to pass the hat and spontaneously that's up to them.

# ing trip

AD DEAL for Britain's one freaks, wherever they are. The Post Office claims has blocked their lines for any of them could get a habit. In the States, a stridently minded young man is unofficially estimated to be costing telephone companies 50 million dollars a year by bleeping their way to the long-distance and international network. Touring American telephone installations earlier this year, Post Office engineers allowed their harassed "freaks" to cry on their shoulders and spill a few cynical anti-freak secrets. The Post Office is cagey about its new circuit-breaking risks, but maintains that for four months it has been possible—well, nearly—to cut out the system. The trick in the States is dial a long distance number, which can be used free—say, ordering brochures—before it can ring, to

# Hark Sark

WHATEVER else becomes of them, the sad folk of Sark will not be able to claim that they were not consulted about the Common Market. Geoffrey Rippon is addressing a joint meeting today of the Estates of Guernsey and Alderney and the Chief Pleas of Sark.

The Guernsey and Alderney assemblies are petty compact affairs, more like a town council. But the Chief Pleas boasts that it is the most representative Parliament in the world. It has 48 members from a population of 530.

The islanders have decided not to send the entire Chief Pleas, just 24, who will make the one-hour crossing in a single boat. They have already been assured that no one will force them to impose income tax.

# Good wiggling

NO CHANCE of African detainees in Rhodesia hiding behind the wig and gown of the British law. For practical rather than metaphorical reasons, the International Defence and Aid Fund has decided that to export one slightly worn wig and gown to Rhodesia would be sanction busting.

The request for legal trappings came from E. J. M. Zvobgo, a graduate (1964-71), of Salisbury Remand and Holding Prison. He studied Rhodesian-style penology and political fact and theory there and passed his Bar examinations by correspondence course paid for by the fund. He asked them to lend him a wig and gown for his formal call to the Bar after his release in a few weeks' time.

A sympathetic lawyer with suitable accoutrements was sought out. Delighted to oblige, he said, but he happened to be working on sanctions and did they appreciate the legal implications? Taking no chances, the fund has passed on Mr Zvobgo's request to lawyer friends in Rhodesia.

# Sithole's secret memo

THE Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, one of Rhodesia's two African Nationalist leaders and former leader of the outlawed Zimbabwe African National Union, has had a seven-page memorandum smuggled into Salisbury jail in which he totally rejects the granting of independence to Rhodesia before majority African rule.

The hand-written memorandum was given to British foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home yesterday by one of the 43 visitors to Mirimba House, the British headquarters.

The British agreed to deny receiving the memorandum, to try and prevent a witch hunt by Rhodesian security police on how the document was smuggled out of the jail, where the Rev Sithole is serving a six-year sentence for plotting to assassinate Ian Smith and two Cabinet Ministers.

The memorandum declared that "the five principles are devoid of any political meaning for the African people. They are inimical to their basic interests. They cannot be accepted because they are all based on fundamentally wrong assumptions that a white minority will, with passage of time, hand over the power to the African majority of which they are so fearful."

The people of Zimbabwe, said the memo, "cannot feel that we cannot entrust our future and that of our children and their children into the hands of a white minority which has shown itself over the last 80 years to be interested in us only if we accept the status of third rate citizenship in the land of our birth."

"We are therefore uncompromisingly opposed to the granting of independence before majority rule."

Mr Sithole said that Africans treasure their birthright of self-determination, "for whose realisation we are now engaged in a life and death struggle. We cannot therefore accept any terms of settlement which place us as a people at the mercy of a white minority who cannot distinguish between fauna and flora and us."



SITHOLE: SECRET MEMO

force in Rhodesia for at least six years to ensure minority rule. "Legitimate political problems are being solved by police and military action," he said. "In other words, the police force and the army are now being used to frustrate majority rule to give effect to full-blown minority rule."

Mr Sithole charged that to frustrate progress towards majority rule, the white Government had banned political meetings in the Tribal Trust Lands where the bulk of the African people lived.

"African Nationalists have also been barred from entering the country," he said. "The economy of the country is deliberately depressed against the African for political reasons prompted by a determination to maintain white minority rule in this country."

Mr Sithole declared: "The crucial point I am trying to make here is that all the five principles which Her Majesty's Government insists are necessary conditions for a settlement have been proved during the last six years to be irrelevant to majority rule which is the central issue in the whole dispute of independence."

"The Rhodesian Government under minority rule and with unilaterally assumed independence has actually and deliberately impeded progress towards majority rule. It has calculatedly increased racial discrimination by legislation. It has grossly interfered with the education of African children. It has purposefully embarked on retrogressive legislation to frustrate more effectively African political, economic and social aspirations."

Independence under minority rule for the last six years has proved itself inimical to African interests. It cannot be honestly and logically argued that after the present minority has received the blessing of Her Majesty's Government, it will change its true colour—its selfish and racist nature."

"The very fact that a white minority here demands independence before majority rule is sufficiently indicative of the fact that whites here are determined to kill majority rule."

Mr Sithole said that a state of emergency had been in

# This is a large scale map of Manchester

according to British Vita.

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## Members of the Arts Council's Drama Panel are mostly connected to those very theatres which get its awards...

BY CHARLES MAROWITZ



Top to bottom: Peter Dews, Bamber Gascoigne, Jonathan Miller

MY ATTEMPTS to obtain adequate subsidy for The Open Space theatre (which seats 200 and last year received £5,000 while the Royal Court with 400 seats received £28,000) has forced me to examine the workings of that government body which contributes most to my personal sense of frustration. I do not contend that the following article is unbiased, but that its criticisms are generally applicable and not peculiar to one case alone.

If, by justice, we mean the hidden use of influence in order to obtain public money, then the Arts Council of Great Britain is a just organisation. If, by justice, we mean the making of arbitrary decisions under the guise of democratic procedure, then the Arts Council of Great Britain is a just organisation. If, by justice, we mean the establishment of a cultural hierarchy which maintains itself by deflecting opposing viewpoints, then the Arts Council of Great Britain is a just organisation. If, however, none of these descriptions tally with our concept of justice, the Arts Council of Great Britain is clearly some other thing.

The Arts Council is a vast organisation which touches every art in England. I am going to restrict myself to the area I am most familiar with: the theatre—which means essentially, the behaviour and actions of the Drama Panel and its advisors.

With a few exceptions, the members who consider and decide the appropriate amount of subsidy to be given to theatres are connected to those very theatres and organisations which receive awards.

The Drama Panel is not democratically composed but run on a self-perpetuating basis (the current chairman has been serving as co-chairman or chairman for eight years). To become a member of the Panel, one is either invited on by the existing Panel or co-opted. Let us examine these members and their affiliations. This list is the latest available and generally representative. An asterisk signifies that the theatre or organisation receives Arts Council subsidy.

J. W. Lambert, Literary Editor, "Sunday Times"; Constance Cummings, Actress, National Theatre; Sean Sutton, Director, Midlands Arts Centre; Peter James, Young Vic, National; Walter Lucas, British Drama League; Owen Reed, BBC; Caroline Smith, Library Theatre, Scarborough; Sean Sutton, BBC; Carl Poms, Designer, National Theatre; Brian Way, Theatre Centre.

The inescapable fact is that the Drama Panel is composed almost entirely of representatives of theatres which receive Arts Council subsidy, or individuals with interlocking connections with those theatres. I do not contend that all these individuals actively represent the organisations to which they are directly or indirectly affiliated, nor do I contend that this is their main professional life. They are not (necessarily) overt lobbyists or paid infiltrators. But they are people whose affinities and associations with those organisations are undeniable, and because they are there, they are able to influence decisions on their own behalf.

Royal Court Theatre; Ronald Eyre, Producer, RSC; Bernard Goss, Northcott Theatre; Nicholas Grace, Actor; Philip Hedley, Director, Midlands Arts Centre; Peter James, Young Vic, National; Walter Lucas, British Drama League; Owen Reed, BBC; Caroline Smith, Library Theatre, Scarborough; Sean Sutton, BBC; Carl Poms, Designer, National Theatre; Brian Way, Theatre Centre.

When I put this to the Drama Director he explained there was an implicit understanding that members of the panel are chosen "as individuals" and not representatives of organisations and, in some cases, actually go through the pantomime of leaving the room while their applications are discussed. The Council sincerely believes this removes the stigma of special pleading from its operations—as if informal discussion and behind-the-scenes manoeuvring were unthinkable. A representative, according to the Drama Director, is "someone who reports back and ostensibly, these individuals, in many cases high-ranking officials from recipient organisations, have only a nebulous or academic relationship with their organisations. This is one of those British euphemisms that no amount of embarrassing exposure can rattle. In the teeth of flagrant self-interest, they will proclaim their impartiality."

When I put this to the Drama Director he explained there was an implicit understanding that members of the panel are chosen "as individuals" and not representatives of organisations and, in some cases, actually go through the pantomime of leaving the room while their applications are discussed. The Council sincerely believes this removes the stigma of special pleading from its operations—as if informal discussion and behind-the-scenes manoeuvring were unthinkable. A representative, according to the Drama Director, is "someone who reports back and ostensibly, these individuals, in many cases high-ranking officials from recipient organisations, have only a nebulous or academic relationship with their organisations. This is one of those British euphemisms that no amount of embarrassing exposure can rattle. In the teeth of flagrant self-interest, they will proclaim their impartiality."

The surest way to increase the size of a grant is to fall into deficit



A panel-member to whom I made this charge answered it by saying: "Well, who would you have? Surely, people involved in a particular art-form are best qualified to assess the merits of applications originating within it. One is not agitating for a Panel composed entirely of bus-conductors and cream vendors, but the nagging question is: Why those 'individuals' and no others?"

Why persons connected with establishment organisations or subsidised theatres? Why, for instance, is there no real representation of fringe or experimental theatre? Because, my assiduous panel-member would say,

these "non-representative individuals" do the most work, belong to the largest organisations and address the majority of theatre-goers.

But of course, one main reason they do so is because they have been awarded considerable grants from the Arts Council in the first place. It is not, as some would likely have it, a question of the chicken or the egg. It is a question of fair representation of all strands of theatre-activity and the just consideration of trends and policies which, at the moment, cannot adequately be put because their advocates are barred from the inner circle.

In order to maintain its questionable policies, the Panel must inevitably commit inconsistencies. When the question as to why the National Youth Theatre was not receiving support was put before the House of Lords Lord Goodman replied that to award grants to amateurs would open the floodgates. But a little later, consistent with the Arts Council policy of inconsistency, the floodgates were partially opened. The British Drama League, which is a focus for amateur societies throughout England, did receive a "token grant" of £2,000.

Water Lucas, member of the then Young People's Theatre Panel of the Arts Council is also Director of the British Drama League. When Michael Croft inquired why he or his colleagues could not sit on the newly formed Young People's Drama Panel he was told the reason was he was a major applicant. He accepted this with good grace only to discover that members of the Panel eventually included Mary Jenner (who receives close to £18,000 per annum from the Council) and Frank Dunlop whose Young Vic project was already being mooted in the face of Croft's own.

Mr. Dunlop with a similar scheme managed to obtain his subsidy within a matter of months.

Much of the injustice stems from the composition of the Drama Panel. The "officers" actually decide who will be invited on to the Panel. The current chairman, for instance, has invited himself back for over eight years. One discerns something of the philosophy behind the principle of co-opting by examining two recent recruits. One, Miss Diana Quick, ex-president of the Oxford Drama Society, and quickly ascended as actress with the Arts Council subsidised Royal Court Theatre. And, Mr. Nicholas Grace who left drama school barely two years ago and who admits that being on a Panel composed almost entirely of potential employers makes him scared silly. Why is he there, you may ask, rather than an outspoken and critical actor like Peter Marinker or Tom Kempinski (both active members of Equity). Perhaps because Mr. Grace is a contributor to Drama magazine where Chairman Lambert (who is regular contributor to Drama) spotted him and extended the invitation.

To maintain the metropolitan monoliths of the National, the RSC, the Mermaid and the Royal Court, it is necessary to justify the counter-development of all other efforts, and

this the Arts Council manages with a blitheness almost inspiring to contemplation. The major defence of the Arts Council in rejecting applications is that they have a wide range of existing commitments and must honour them. But the criticism they never credit is that it is these very commitments which should be re-examined and possibly dropped. If, for instance, the London pent members of the Drama Panel were actually to see the provincial productions in those theatres which are steadily losing their subsidies, they would be horrified at what tax-payers money is being used to support.

Why is there no real representation of fringe or experimental theatre?



Nobody really questions the massive expenditures for organisations such as Covent Garden, the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company (although one of the most embarrassing items, invariably quoted by struggling fringe groups, is the £30,000 per annum used to subsidise the kitchens at Covent Garden).

But the inevitable consequence of subsidising the large, permanent companies is that the Arts Council must come to the rescue when they show a deficit, and it is common knowledge that the surest way for these companies to increase the size of their grant is to fall into deficit.

The Panel's built-in protection against internal criticism is that they provide minuscule grants to a wide variety of discontented theatrical organisations and continually hold out the promise of more. If you want to silence a potential critic, the best course is to put him on the payroll and promise him a rosy future. I do not say the psychology is as deliberate as that, but that is certainly the effect, and consequently, in private confabs one will hear the most blistering criticisms of the Panel, but not a whisper of that will emerge publicly for fear of inciting the subtle wrath of the Panel chiefs. In preparing this article I have been asked not to divulge certain names or complaints for fear of reprisal. The generation of such an atmosphere by an organisation ostensibly devoted to "The Arts" is perhaps the greatest indictment against it.

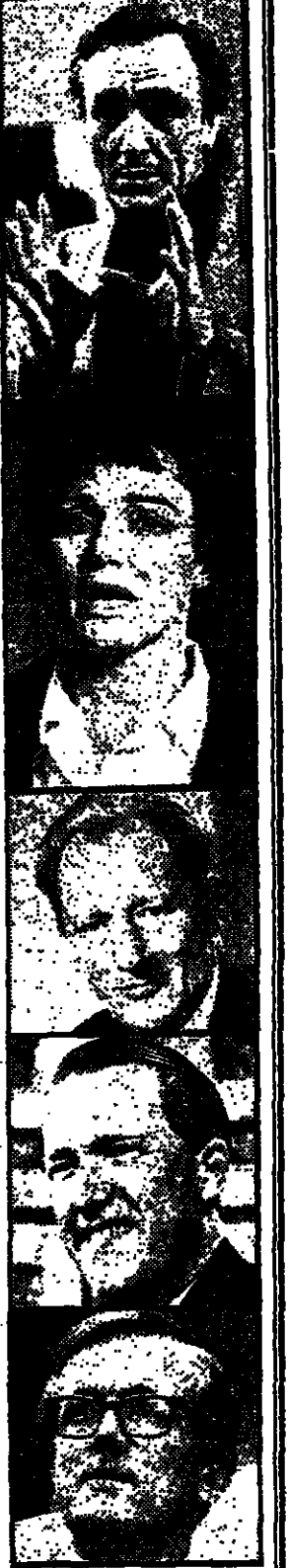
In a discussion I had with Joe Hodgkinson, recently-retired Drama Director, the following view was put to me. I paraphrase: It's quite understandable for groups to complain that there isn't enough money available to them and that, without help, they must disband. But the disappearance of groups is not a bad thing. As one organisation disappears because support has been withdrawn, another pops up, and so government subsidy is spread more evenly between many groups instead of being concentrated in only a few.

Lord Goodman, in one of those which are endearing to foreigners, said in the Annual Report for 1970: "It would be hypocrisy to pretend the young have our total trust. The hideous fact that this kind of phrasing neatly avoids is that the young feel in their bones that the cultural mafia who run the Arts Council are not only not to be trusted, but not even negotiated with: the confrontation between their world-view and the palpable experience of the young demands the abolition of one or the other. (The Arts Council refused to rescue the Drury Lane Arts Lab when only a matter of £7,000 was at stake and, at the moment, is preventing a multimedia venture in King Street from implementing a similar and much more enlightened scheme.)"

It is because art is essentially revolutionary that there will always be a conflict between the stabilising and safe-making temperament of an Arts Council and the artists trying to work within its framework. But an artist agitating for "overthrow" but "overhaul." The Arts Council should be answerable to the citizens whose taxes support it. It isn't. Indeed it is scornful of them, resents the intrusion of "critics" and is fearful of what one of the members called "routine adverse publicity." But by the laws under which it has been constituted, it should be obliged to explain itself. But in England, because it is English, respectably and splendidly English, its injustices chug on from year to year and nothing ruffles the blandness of its executives. Not even exposures.

Soon the absentee-chairman of the Arts Council who, when he wants a globe-trotting troika, for the Government was riding roughshod over his own committees, will be replaced by Mr. Patrick Gibson who, in the respected tradition of interlocking interests, among other things, is trustee of the Arts Council-subsidised Glyndebourne Festival Opera. Already, the cloying hand of Lord Eccles has made itself felt. The swing towards greater conservatism, which in practical terms means less experimentation, less tolerance for radical thought and opinion, has begun. I am preparing a submission to the Ombudsman, setting out in full detail certain charges which, in my view, require immediate investigation, but I do it with a heavy heart for I know very well that a government agency without teeth or temperament to attack will not improve matters. Indeed, perhaps nothing can improve them.

Perhaps England gets the Arts Council it deserves and in consequence, the art it deserves. I keep thinking of the splendid exceptions: those people in the Living Theatre in America which never received a penny of foundation assistance, or Joan Littlewood here, who continually beats her head against the stone wall of the art-bureaucracy, or of the dozens of other individuals and groups known only to those who care who methodically reject their applications, and I wonder: not how long it will go on, but how long the artists and the concerned citizens of this country will console themselves with sideline bitching and squelched protest.



Top to bottom: Eric Porter, Constance Cummings, Owen Reed, Richard Findlater, and Richard Pilling

## The Criminal Justice Bill gets its second reading in a few days. Martin Wright, Director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, considers the implications of tougher tactics for some offences and adventurous alternatives to imprisonment

CRIMINAL Justice Bills tend to be miscellaneous collections of proposals, and the current one is no exception. It is a sweet-and-sour concoction, with several "get tough" provisions accompanied by a batch of go-ahead alternatives to imprisonment and extra-mural services for the disadvantaged offender.

The expected suffer maximum sentences for certain offences involving firearms are there, but their effects are likely to remain problematical, except in terms of public reassurance. No one has shown that a scale going up to "life" is any more deterrent than one which regards severe years as a very severe sentence: this is the position in Denmark and the Netherlands, where no spate of violent crime appears to follow. The trouble is that, just as extreme libertarians can make anyone who is not totally permissive look reactionary, a few judges who start handing out 20- and 30-year sentences tend to make their brethren seem lenient if they stick to the old tariff for comparable offences.

What is certain is that prison staff far from happy about this inflationary trend. For one thing, prisons already suffer a degree of overcrowding which is constantly frustrating attempts to introduce improvements: yet critics seem to ignore the fact that their actions can aggravate or ease this situation. Dr Sparks, of Cambridge Institute of Criminology, has for example calculated that a reduction of 20 per cent in sentences over three years and up to 10, which would have no measurable effect on deterrence, would quickly reduce the prison population by 1,300.

In addition, the prison system is not ready for a large number of long-sentence men, for



whom the traditional authoritarian regime is ill-adapted. New approaches involving the inmates in group discussions of their problems and cooperating in their own treatment have been developed abroad: they need far more extensive study in this country and incorporation into the training syllabus for staff at all levels.

The point is that whether deterrence works or not (and it would be unreasonable to deny that it has some effect) it cannot be considered in isolation from what is done when the threat has to be carried out. Once deterrence has failed it should be replaced by a constructive regime which would make far greater demands on inmates, both in terms of work and of the painful process of acquiring self-knowledge, than the ridiculous occupations which still pass for work in some prisons today.

The "get tough" measures include criminal bankruptcy and restitution, both sound in principle, but the former in particular will need ample staff if it is to be effective. Care must be taken, however, that

unfair hardship is not caused to the offender's family. More dubious is the driving disqualification where a vehicle has been used for criminal purposes, which, in the unlikely event of its being heeded, would serve only to restrict an ex-offender's scope for legitimate employment (and perhaps lead a slight scarcity value to drivers of getaway cars).

One clause would remove a legal obstacle to the sale of town-centre sites of old prisons. This is ominous, if it portends that the Prison Department wants to use the proceeds to build more new prisons in the country miles from anywhere.

For local prisons, would serve prisoners immediately before and after court appearances, the effect would be disastrous. Solicitors, probation officers, prison escorts to and from courts, and the prisoners' families and friends would be condemned to waste millions of hours a year travelling to and from the town centre. Certainly antiquated prisons need rebuilding, but like Holloway, they should be rebuilt where they stand. Apart from anything else, this would avoid difficulties of planning permission.

On the positive side, the Bill is adventurous in offering alternatives to imprisonment, some of which go even further than many reformers would have

asked for: community service; day training centres, which will try to diagnose an offender's educational, vocational, or social handicaps, and help him to tackle them; supervision for some of those with suspended sentences; deferment of sentence, to give the offender the chance to make amends, with the expectation of a substantially reduced sentence or an absolute discharge. It remains to make the schemes work in practice.

The brunt will fall on probation officers: if this service is to grow in numbers and enthusiasm the Government will have to treat it in a less off-hand way than it has in the recent salary negotiations. But probation officers cannot do it all: members of the public have a vital part to play. The effect on individual members of community service projects, in particular, will depend on the way they are handled by, say, hospital matrons and leaders of voluntary work groups, who will have to be carefully selected and briefed.

It is a little disappointing to find that voluntary bodies and individuals are hardly referred to in the Bill. This is mainly no doubt because existing powers are adequate, but it would have been reassuring if, for example, there had been express provision for reimbursement

ment of volunteers' travelling expenses. Voluntary bodies should also be able to make valuable contributions in providing hostels for recovered alcoholics on leaving the medical treatment centres which, the Bill announces in passing, are to be provided by the Department of Health and Social Security; but there is no mention of grants for capital or running costs. Surely it is time the Home Office and DHSS got together to avoid a situation in which hostels have to choose between taking ex-prison alcoholics with a Home Office grant, or on medical treatment, centre patients and hoping for support from the DHSS.

This Bill should help to spread a realisation that deterrence alone is an ineffective and lazy-minded policy, but also that even progressive legislation will do no good unless ordinary members of society help to put it into effect. The treatment of offenders concerns us all. There is, in this area of life, only one greater categorical imperative to prevent crime.

The existence of severe penalties is indefensible unless we do all in our power to help young offenders not to go further in their criminal careers, both for their own sake and that of their potential victims. They need vocational training, or compensatory education, or basic social skills, or institutional or non-institutional treatment should provide the best possible.

Indeed, almost by definition, crime prevention should begin before a person has become an offender at all. It is not simply a matter of police, courts and punishments: it includes adequate education, living conditions, and opportunity for satisfaction. The imagination is left free to shine through.—Caroline Tisdall

## Children's painting winners



Picture by Aida Barnes, aged 7 (France)

OPTIMISM, liveliness and directness are the qualities that unite the twenty winning entries in the 1970 UNICEF children's painting competition, now published in book form by UNICEF in Paris.

The theme "Friendship among the children of the World" left the way wide open for hands across the water, and multicoloured ring-a-ring-a-roses clichés, but these are remarkably absent in the entries that got through to the finals. Quite a few of them do in fact show children of many colours travelling along together, by boat, bus, cart, horse, elephant or hen, but many have a far more indirect approach. Outstanding was the entry sent in by a six-year-old Russian girl showing the interior of a barber's shop. Seen from the back and reflected in three mirrors are the clients.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing to come to light among the 60,000 children aged 4-14 in 21 countries is that the individuality of children's fan-

tasy continues to resist the levelling effect of accepted art teaching methods. Even the paintings by the older children, present as they are, show obvious technical problems according to the rules they had learnt, managed to retain a delightful freshness and spontaneity. This obviously has much to do with a more enlightened attitude to the whole business of teaching art to children. Gone at last, it seems, are the days of solemn copying. Now everything possible is done to ensure that the imagination is left free to shine through.—Caroline Tisdall

The Guardian, which sponsored the competition in the United Kingdom, offers the book of 20 whole page colour reproductions as a Christmas present, or as a gift, at a price of 50p including postage. Orders, including cheque or postal order made out to Guardian Newspapers Ltd, should be addressed to the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, 192 Grevy's Inn Road, London WC1.





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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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BUILDING SOCIETY

## Six says 'no' to trade deal with US

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 18  
The Common Market is holding out against the idea of making new trade concessions in return for an end to the American import surcharge.

As a result many Community officials in Brussels are pessimistic about the ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten, which will be held in Rome on November 30.

This date was announced without comment by the United States Treasury Secretary, Mr John Connally, the chairman of the group.

In his speech to the Economic Club of New York on Tuesday, he linked the possibility of removing the surcharge with both exchange rate adjustment and changes in the "trading practices" of America's partners.

Europeans are fairly confident that the United States is thinking chiefly of the Japanese, as Mr Connally's recent trip to Tokyo did not seem very promising, but the Treasury Secretary passed the buck again by implying that the EEC could afford to be more generous in its policy towards Japanese goods.

But Community officials point out that even Mr Connally recognised that the surcharge has the effect of a partial exchange rate adjustment. Because it has such an effect, the argument continues, the Americans would not be able to get from Europe the kind of evaluations they want unless the surcharge is abandoned.

The Community is not going to howl to American protests against the planned trade agreements with the six EFTA countries that are not candidates for full membership. The EEC Commission — which has considerable influence in the original trade field — tried to shift American criticism on to the six EFTA countries.

His score by pointing out today that the six EFTA countries concerned account only for 3.6 per cent of all American exports, while 38 per cent and 35 per cent of the exports from these EFTA countries will go to an enlarged Community.

## Computer committee seeks £50M aid for ICL research

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

A big increase in Government intervention in the computer industry, including at least £50 millions support for research and development, was recommended yesterday in a report published by the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology. Present support was "derisory" and ought to be stepped up to match levels in France, Germany, the USA and Japan.

Although it referred to the "outstanding performance" of International Computers in the past, it decided that the company faced "many problems, both technical and financial, over the next few years."

It was not ICL's day at all because the publication coincided with news of a setback to the company's hopes of collaboration with foreign competitors. Control Data of the USA and CII of France said they would go ahead without ICL — in jointly building a medium-sized computer. ICL, CII, and Control Data have been exploring three way collaboration and have set up a joint company in Brussels to examine the problems.

The Commons committee thought that a substantial proportion of the £50-million Government support should go to ICL, a company which it suggested could be heading for problems of financing which could affect its competitiveness and ability to produce new products.

Although not at all binding on the Government, the committee's interventionist views are significant, coming from a Conservative-chaired and dominated body. They resemble the philosophy of the Labour Government rather than the muted assistance the present Government has given to technology.

It is thought unlikely that the Government will act on the research and development support recommendation, but Mr Frederick Corfield, Minister of Aerospace—who is responsible for computers—did in fact say in July that aid of the type given abroad would be studied by his Ministry.

He also said that he was considering giving ICL development contracts for sophisticated applications. Direct aid to ICL ended last spring when the last of a grant to aid the company's 1968 merger was paid.

The committee also recommended a complete revision of government purchasing procedures for computers, which are the main means of support for ICL. It said: "We recommend that the Government continue to exercise a degree of preference in making its purchases, but consider that the system should be differently based. Greater emphasis should be placed on direct support for the industry by way of grants and development contracts."

The practice of giving contracts directly to ICL non-competitively should be dropped, the committee added. This practice was used for 88 per cent of the £36 millions Government orders which went to ICL in the three years to April 1971.

After nearly two years of investigation, Mr Airey Neave, chairman of the committee, said that it still did not know what Government computer policy was. To clear up the confusion between departments a single strong technically competent computer purchasing board should be set up to buy for the Government.

Likewise, there should be a computer research and development board through which all Government support for the industry would be channelled. It was important to publish the criteria by which preference was given.

Continued dependence on US imports was not in the national interest, but European cooperation alone could not be relied on. To alter this, the committee said.

The committee declared that Government policy was to maintain a strong computer industry. "At the same time the most important domestic company, ICL, may become subject to limitation in its cash flow to the extent of possibly hampering essential actions such as the

## Coats Patons forecasts record

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

Coats Patons, one of Britain's largest textile groups, is forecasting a record attributable profit of £12½ millions for the current year. The announcement was made yesterday when the company revealed sharply improved interim results.

The previous record was in 1968 and last year Coats made only £9½ millions.

For the six months to the end of June pre-tax profit was up by over 25 per cent to £13½ millions on sales that increased by only 5.8 per cent to £148 millions. The better margins were achieved because of good trading conditions overseas, especially in the United States.

The home market is still sluggish. For the first half the UK subsidiaries contributed only 20 per cent of profit while their assets are thought to account for about 40 per cent of the total.

The interim statement points out that there is much scope for improvement from the British-based companies, both because of the possible improvement in business conditions and because of planned reorganisation.

The market was pleased with the results and the shares closed 2½p up at 69½p, their high for the year. The forecast of £12½ millions profit was made on the basis of current trend but some observers yesterday thought that home demand might spur ahead in the last month that the group might do a little better than anticipated and that in any case next year would be particularly profitable.

## Banks seek bigger slice of savings

By STEWART FLEMING

A call for the Government to examine more closely the true cost of raising money through the national savings media and the Trustee Savings Banks is made today by the committee of the London Clearing Banks.

In its evidence to the Page Committee on national savings the Clearing Banks describe as "discriminatory and unfair" the differential treatment of public and private sector savings institutions.

The report is sharply critical of what the clearing banks plainly see as the privileged role of national savings media, an attitude which reflects the banks' growing preoccupation with their sources of deposits in the future.

In particular the report questions the assumption in the Bank of England's consultative document "Competition and Credit Control" that it may prove necessary to provide special incentives and protection for savings banks and building societies.

The clearing banks attack two of the basic assumptions which have underpinned the National Savings movement. First they question the rôle of the national savings institutions in promoting the savings habit among lower income groups, arguing that the clearing banks are no less effective. The evidence on this point is far from conclusive, however.

The report points out that as a proportion of total customers the lowest socio-economic groups is highest in National Savings Banks and lowest in the clearing banks—a conclusion which seems to suggest that the National Savings Banks are doing their job.

On the other hand the clearing banks maintain that nevertheless they do have a large

## US half way to payments target

The changes in currency values which have occurred since the dollar float on August 15 are enough to give the US half the \$13 billions improvement in its balance of payments which is the official US objective.

This calculation was put before the economic policy committee of the OECD—top economic advisers from the 14 member states—when they met in Paris yesterday.

The figures from the OECD staff show that every country except France is likely to lose on its balance of payments to contribute to an improvement of \$6 billions to \$7 billions of \$13.800 millions in the US balance.

France, which has refused to join in the general float, stands at the moment to gain \$200-400 millions, according to the experts.

Britain, in spite of a "dirty float" which has kept the rise in the value of the pound below that of many competitors, is likely to suffer a loss of \$200 millions (the British surplus this year is likely to be near \$900 millions).

The calculations, presented to the high officials of the economic policy committee which started its meeting yesterday, are intended as background for further currency negotiations.

But Germany is the biggest sufferer, along with Japan. The OECD estimates show a deterioration of £1,000-£1,200 millions in the German balance of payments, and £800-£1,000 millions in the Japanese surplus. Both countries have run large current account surpluses for many years.

Belgium and the Netherlands would suffer about the same £200 millions loss as Britain, and Canada a £100 millions loss. Italy is shown as unaffected.

## Court buys airline

Court Line, the shipping, aviation and travel group, is buying Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT) for £1.6 million. Court Line is to make an initial payment of \$600,000, with a further £1 million spread over the next 10 years.

LIAT, which is based on the island of Antigua, operates five Hawker Siddeley 748 aircraft and five Britten-Norman Islanders to 24 destinations in the Eastern Caribbean area.

Mr John Young, Court Line's managing director, said yesterday that his company had bought the airline because it believes there will be a major expansion in tourism in the Eastern Caribbean.

His company already operates two hotels on the island of St Lucia and intends to further expand its leisure interests in the Eastern Caribbean.

## Pressac

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We look forward to sustained growth

In his annual statement to the shareholders of Pressac Holdings Limited Mr. G. W. Clark, the Chairman, reports: Group Sales amounted to £1,681,800, an increase of 29%. Our profit rate increased to an even greater extent despite considerable increases in costs of materials and labour. This is the result not only of the higher volume of production but also it reflects the economy afforded by improved methods and efficiency planned and built in during the past two years.

Real benefit is now derived from the expenditure on the Acton Street factory of Pressac. Capacity is far from extended and we are looking forward to full flow production of colour television receivers in the factories of our customers.

Progress by K.B.L. Engineering (Stapleford) Limited is satisfactory and satisfactory extensions nearing completion will add appreciably to this potential. The contribution of Wegstaff and Appleton Limited has again proved excellent.

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	1971	1970
Group Profit before tax	£311,984	£216,233
Group Profit after tax	£188,484	£116,133
Retained Profit for the year	£88,576	£58,988
Dividend	46%	35%

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Extracts from the Accounts and the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. W. Wood.

	1971	1970
Year ended 3rd July	£	£
Turnover	3,887,226	3,378,050
Pre-tax Profit	248,164	182,951
Fraction	109,323	61,298
Dividends	(30%) 56,250	(21%) 32,375

The year was one of considerable activity and progress in all areas of the business.

Research work continued to produce valuable tangible results and our marketing performance was very successful. Even more ambitious plans for the current year are already being implemented.

Since July business has continued very satisfactorily, with turnover running at more than 20% over the corresponding period last year.

In the absence of any unforeseen reverse, our results for the current year should show a good improvement on 1970/71.

## CITY COMMENT

### REDLAND Holding out for more?

LET BATTLE commence. Lord Beeching and his boardroom colleagues at Redland have thrown Ready Mixed Concrete's £74 millions takeover bid out on its ear and intend to make a bid with the agreed £15 millions takeover of Purie Brothers.

RMC is undaunted however and proposes to go ahead with its offer. "It is now a matter for shareholders to decide," said RMC deputy managing director Mr Alan Endorsor last night.

On the face of it RMC starts well ahead in the propaganda race. Its bid value Redland at a price which the shares have never before seen in their history, and 26 per cent above the pre-bid level. Moreover there is plenty of industrial logic to back the merger.

All RMC has to do is turn back to Redland's unsuccessful bid for Hall and Ham River and quote from the official offer document then issued. The bidder then already had "substantial interests in those fields where (Redland) carries on its principal activities and both operate largely in the same geographical areas."

"In addition Redland has wider interests in the building and construction industries, consequently considerable benefits can be achieved as a result of the proposed merger."

And like that earlier bid, under the latest deal "the terms of the merger enable the ordinary shareholder to have a fair share in the future prosperity of the enlarged group."

It is true that Lord Beeching was not on the board at the time of the Hall and Ham bid, but the rest of the management is mostly the same, and the arguments apply forcefully enough to the current deal.

All that Redland has to offer in defence is its own ambitious expansion plans, including the current £15 millions bid for Purie. This makes sound enough industrial logic, in that the waste disposal firm can fill in the nasty holes that Redland makes in the countryside, but it involves an immediate dilution in Redland's earnings—the more so with profits recovering so fast at the moment.

So this will not be enough to sway the professional investor, and Lord Beeching will have to pull something far more tangible and substantial out of the

bag to launch any successful defence. The justification for the bid rejection is eagerly awaited, although of course this may just be tactical manoeuvring to get even higher terms. It is probable that RMC could be pushed into upping the bid slightly.

### BELLS A corking opportunity

DRINKERS especially fond of Bell's whisky may be tempted to take a further interest in the company when it comes to the stock market next week. However the company is clearly reliving a drinker's sentiment rather than hard facts to support its offer-for-sale price.

Bell's has been waiting for some time to come to the equity market to reduce its very substantial overdraft. Now after seven years of stagnant profits the prospect of a substantial increase in earnings in the current year has provided it with a heaven sent opportunity.

The company, whose preference shares are already quoted in Edinburgh, has just about the worst five-year record of any of the six comparable distillers — Teachers, Glenlivet, Highland, Tomatin, Distillers, and Macallan-Glenlivet.

Up to now 64 per cent of the ordinary equity has been held by the Gannochy Trust—a charity—and most of the rest by the directors and their families.

Pre-tax profit in 1963 totalled £1.03 million. In 1965 it reached its peak at £1.31 million but since then has fallen back to £1.03 million for 1970.

Thanks to higher whisky prices this year and increased exports the board is now forecasting a 42 per cent increase in profit for 1971 to £1.45 million pre-tax. This leaves the shares at the offer-for-sale price of 130p on a prospective price earnings ratio of 16.

Bell's very substantial overdraft — £2.7 millions — stems from a £2.8 millions expansion programme completed in 1969 and the group has also had to finance whisky stocks which have increased over the past 10 years from £1.1 millions to £8.6 millions.

These two factors have held back profit growth and the company's investment policy ought to pay dividends in the future.

Nevertheless even having taken into account the interest charges Bell's would have saved

if it made its offer for sale last year, the group's historic price earnings ratio is substantially higher than its competitors.

The same competitors will benefit from the higher whisky prices so why the premium on Bell's?

### GODFREY DAVIS All in good time

INTERIM figures from Godfrey Davis are good. Just how good no outsider can tell, for the board stubbornly refuses to divulge any details of its depreciation policy, or even to give comparative depreciation figures for the half year. Investors will have to await the full figures in June, 1972 before they get even a glimpse of the truth.

This matter is important to Godfrey Davis, for used car prices have been moving up sharply these past few months, and its latest figures must contain a large element of anticipated stock profits arising from higher trade-in prices on its car hire fleet.

Chairman Mr Cyril Redfern admits that this is so, but will not quantify the stock profit, or detail the depreciation policy.

After new rules for Britain's accountants should make this a compulsory disclosure next year.

Anyway, for all the carping, the figures make good reading. Pre-tax profit for the six months to end-September is up from £278,000 to £281,000, and while it is true that this 1.3 per cent profit rise stemmed from a 43 per cent jump in group turnover, it is not a bad outcome considering that the important Ford main dealership suffered a two-month blow from a delivery lag in the wake of the nine-week strike at Ford.

As long as the used car market remains strong there is no reason to expect any second-half slowdown, which suggests the year's profit should come over £1.25 millions against £1.04 millions last year.

This would mean earnings around 39 per cent, and a price-earnings ratio of 17 with the shares at 185p, which is about right until the depreciation questions are answered.

● A FIRM close on Wall Street and a spate of takeover bids helped the FT All Share Index to climb from 178.17 to 179.84 yesterday.

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## Avana, Park Cake to merge

By BRIAN WHITE

Two cake and confectionery firms—Park Cake Bakeries of Oldham, and the Cardiff-based Avana group—are planning to merge. According to an announcement from the two companies: "Both boards are satisfied that a merger would enable considerable rationalisation to be effected for the future benefit of shareholders."

It is hoped that if the talks are successful, a holding company will be established which will bid for the shares of both companies. If this fails, Park Cake may make a straight bid for Avana.

Park Cake is famous both for its eccles cake and the recent strong growth in its profits. Last year it made pre-tax profit of £256,000, by a strange coincidence the same figure produced by Avana which has been suffering both falling sales and profit.

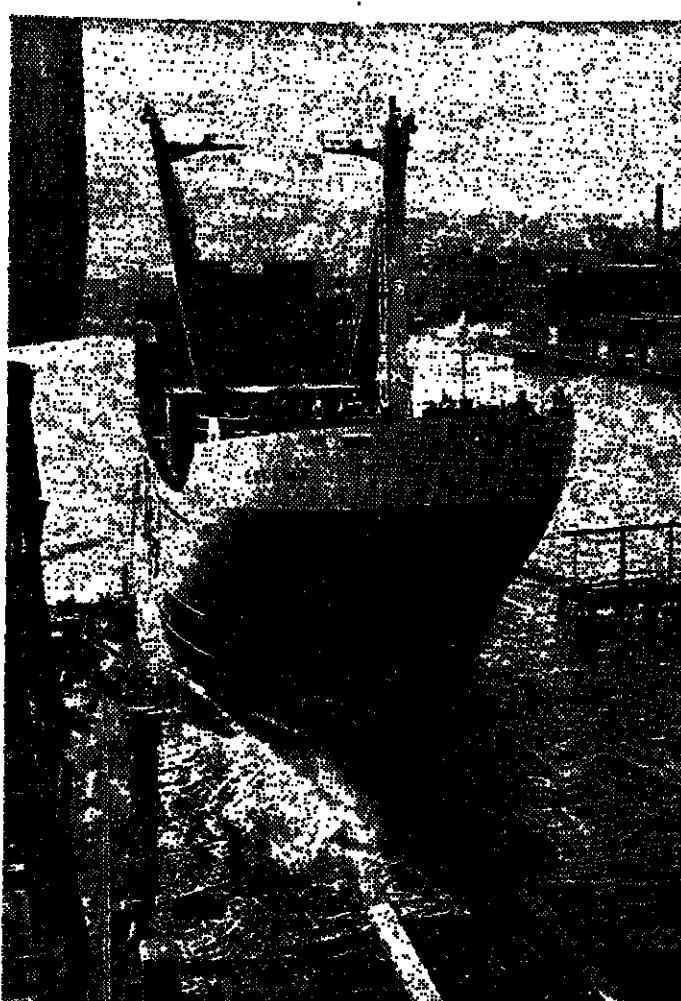
In addition to its main activities, Park Cake has a carton manufacturing side, and vehicle and electronic engineering sections. Avana would bring to the joint company a jam factory and meat pie division. Together the two companies would have close on 15 per cent of the British cake market, and both are major suppliers of Marks and Spencer.

No redundancies are expected as a result of the merger. Park Cake is currently building a new factory and its chairman and managing director, Mr. H. D. Lester, sees "terrific potential" in Avana.

## Japan car output up 37 pc

Japan's car exports rose to 148,953 vehicles in September, a gain of 37 per cent from a year earlier and a gain of 6 per cent from August, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

The exports were valued at \$225 million, up 53 per cent from a year earlier, the association said. Domestic registrations were listed as 258,843 regular-sized cars and 92,101 mini-cars, up 7.3 per cent and down 15 per cent from a year earlier respectively. Mini-cars are defined as those with engine capacity of 360 cubic centimetres or less.



Makaria, the ninth ship to be launched for the P & O Group this year, leaves the Aberdeen yard of Hall Russell. She will operate between the UK and the eastern Mediterranean countries for the Moss Hutchison Line.

## US approves \$528 M sales to Kama plant

The United States has approved another \$528 million in export licences for machinery for the Kama River truck factory.

US Commerce Department officials said the export licences covered machine tools, metal-cutting equipment, mechanical presses, and a wide range of other tools which the Russians may purchase from US manufacturers.

The department previously authorised export licences valued at about \$442 million for machinery for the Kama River factory. Moscow plans to begin production of heavy duty diesel trucks, with separate manufacturing operations for diesel engines.

Truck production, beginning in 1975 will total about 150,000 units a year, according to Russian estimates.

US officials said they did not know whether Moscow had negotiated any contracts for purchase of the foundry equip-

# Computer committee attacks 'derisory' research aid

By PETER RODGERS

A DISTURBING feature of the recession in the computer industry is the increasing evidence of "customer disillusion" about computer applications, according to yesterday's report by the Select Committee on Science and Technology.

In spite of the recession, the committee believes that the computer industry may still grow in Europe at an average of 20 per cent a year over the decade to 1980. Some time before that date it is certain to become the world's third largest industry after petroleum and automobiles.

The US market will continue to grow but the competition will be intense. Nevertheless it may be essential for non-United States manufacturers to enter into what will remain the biggest and most advanced market for some years to come.

Effective and profitable market exploitation is "extremely difficult for companies selling entirely within a national boundaries except in very specialised fields," the committee says.

"We noted a large investment by advanced users in equipment manufactured by US companies, especially by IBM. British Aircraft Corporation said that it was 'its policy, other things being equal, to purchase its computers from ICL, but 80 per cent of its machines were IBM. ICL have a similar British policy on IBM."

### Slow drift

The committee thought there were indications of a slow drift away from ICL among sophisticated industrial users, without a counteracting trend in the reverse direction.

ICL had continually emphasised its loyalty to the Government orders and asked for more. They also wanted Government development and applications contracts but had not asked for a further cash grant.

Exports were 40 per cent of the company's £100 million sales in 1970. The company was holding its own in the UK, and made substantial profits in the past two years. The committee said "by any standards this is an outstanding performance."

But it added: "Nevertheless they face many problems, both technical and financial, over the next few years." Delay by ICL in market expansion at this stage "could lead to more serious competitive difficulties, and increased costs later," the committee says. Entry into European markets may prove

necessary for ICL as well as desirable.

It was moving to a new range of machinery but this would further tax its resources, particularly in the critical field of software support.

Software and services, including bureaux companies, in Britain are growing fast at about 30 per cent a year during the current recession. The committee says: "UK software houses are self-confident and competent. But they are also often too small and undercapitalised. Larger units were needed, and the same applied to computer bureaux. It adds that software and services are "a major national asset."

The committee finds that attempts at cooperation between European-owned hardware companies have not got very far. The most promising is the joint ICL CDC (USA) and CII (France) company, called Multi-Data, aimed at standardisation of designs and eventual rationalisation of research and development.

Attempts to cooperate at Government level in the Aigrain Committee of the Council of Europe have been "largely unsuccessful."

The buy-national policies which have helped to keep computer companies alive in Britain, France, and Germany have also stopped them getting the "European dimension" which would give them long-term viability in competition with the Americans.

The committee says: "We do not consider that continued dependence on imports from the US on a large scale is in the national interest. But we cannot rely on European cooperation alone to alter this situation."

UK Government responsibilities for the computer industry were divided between individual departments, the Civil Service departments, and the Stationery Office. The committee found these relationships confusing and after two years of investigation declared that it still did not know what Government policy for computers was.

The Government has "no policy towards the software and services industry," the committee says, but it is beginning to use them for Government work. The final £225 million of ICL's £134 million merger grants from the Government was paid last April, and no further grants are planned.

ICL had a 76 per cent share of the £47 million of computer orders in

the three years 1968 to 1971. This was about 15 per cent of the total British market. Of ICL's share 88 per cent (nearly £22 million) went directly to the company by single tender provisions "the only substantial assistance given by the Government to ICL."

The committee thinks it poses a dilemma because of the need to encourage US companies to invest here. Links may be needed with European or US companies which ICL might find difficult to reconcile with its position as the instrument for keeping an indigenous computer industry going.

The committee says no evidence has been submitted to show that Government influence on nationalised industries and local authorities had lessened their freedom of choice of computer.

On research and development, Government contributions to computing were small, and excluding the money provided to help the ICL merger the sum is "tiny." (Excluding the merger money it was £2.45 million overall in 1970 to 1971.)

In France 1971 support was £16.3 million and in 1966 to 1970 it totalled £80 million. In West Germany support this year for computers will be £34 million, and it is reported that total government support for the industry would be about £500 million over the next five years. Japan has a strongly protectionist policy, mobilising private finances to achieve a national objective.

### 'Derisory'

In Britain the annual financial contribution of the Government to computer technology is "derisory," and even the survival of British computer firms is in question, the committee thinks.

One of the main recommendations is that purchase preference in hardware and software should be given to firms which contribute most to the national economy and to national objectives in computers. Price and performance are important and in some cases overriding. Other criteria should be: the contributions made by the supplier to the UK balance of payments; the amount of research and development done in the UK; the degree to which the company could control its own UK affairs; the UK proportion of the shareholding; and the long term effect on the UK industry and economy.

But the committee adds: "We cannot recommend that in the evaluation of bids preference should be given to suppliers

where the controlling interest is held by UK nationals.

"The Government had to be inflexible in interpreting these criteria. No overall percentage price preference figure should be set."

Single tenders should be abolished, and each tender should contain an itemised statement of work. It is important to publish all these conditions to remove the confusion which now exists, the committee believes.

Sir John Wall, chairman of ICL, said "the select committee's overall recommendations that imaginative support by Government to computer suppliers whose controlling interest is held by UK nationals echo government's policy expressed by Mr. F. Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, in the House of Commons at the end of July, 1971. This policy is welcomed by ICL."

"ICL does not wish to comment on these recommendations that cover Government procedures. However, we feel that ICL is well-placed to meet the criteria proposed as a guide to purchasing preference."

The National Computing Centre said: "Its references to the present level of support as 'derisory' and a recommendation of an investment of at least £50 million per annum to be made available urgently shows a realistic appreciation of the problems which are being encountered." The NCC was cautious about the recommendation for a computer research and development board.

The Software Houses Association considered that the report "constitutes a penetrating analysis of the present state and future potential of the United Kingdom software industry."

The report was welcomed by Burroughs, the US company. Mr. E. R. Nixon, managing director of IBM UK, welcomed the report and its recommendations that the Government should purchase equipment and services best suited to its needs, which would only be achieved by increased competition for public sector business.

### Channel Tunnel

The directors of Channel Tunnel Investments say in their interim report for 1971 that "satisfactory progress" is being made by the joint project management of the British Channel Tunnel Company and the French company, Calais-Frigo, in the technical and economic studies.

## Increased bid pace spurs advance

Although London again took its cue from overnight firms on Wall Street, the major factor behind the fresh advance by industrial equities was the increasing tempo of bid developments which sparked off widespread speculative demand.

Another crop of takeover announcements, stacked up the appetites of the speculators as bid followed bid.

The mid-November rise in the jobs total was no worse than expected, and received scant treatment from investors, many of whom are banking on early Government measures to remedy the position.

Turnover remained at a reasonably high level, and the "Financial Times" index climbed 6.9 points to close at 427.4. This makes a gain of 23.6 so far this week.

After a dull start in front of the unchanged Bank rate, gilt rallied to close with a scattered rise of 1.7. Growing optimism about a political settlement in Salisbury brought Southern Rhodesian stocks to two active points.

Business among leading industrialists was rather patchy. Nevertheless, sales of 3 to 6 weeks' frequency.

Buildings and construction remained active, and good still on rationalisation moves and the promising outlook.

After reaching 136, Redland ended four off at 125.4 after the decision to reject Ready Mixed Concrete's offer and to proceed with the Purle-Bros Ltd. The last-named rose 11 to 236, while BMC were little changed at 144.

Elsewhere on the bid front, Unilever jumped 14 to 57 after a takeover approach. ARV buildings, 104 up to 654, went well above the 50p offer from a Mr. R. Strudwick.

Significantly were comforted by the Government's move to prevent the toolroom stoppage, though Tube Investments, 424, eased back to 410. The British Aircraft Company, 143, and Coats Patons, 694, gained 12 and 24 respectively after interim statements.

Tobacco, Breweries and Electricals had their share of gains. Banks and properties strengthened. Royal Insurance, 13 up to 428 on good nine-months figures, led 12,888 compared with 12,907 on Wednesday and 10,891 the previous Thursday.

## CLOSING PRICES

Account November 26  
Settlement December 7

British Funds		Commonwealth	
Transatlantic	100.00	Australia	100.00
Sec 72-77	91.00	Sec 72-77	100.00
Sec 78-83	91.00	Sec 78-83	100.00
Sec 84-89	91.00	Sec 84-89	100.00
Sec 90-95	91.00	Sec 90-95	100.00
Sec 96-101	91.00	Sec 96-101	100.00
Sec 102-107	91.00	Sec 102-107	100.00
Sec 108-113	91.00	Sec 108-113	100.00
Sec 114-119	91.00	Sec 114-119	100.00
Sec 120-125	91.00	Sec 120-125	100.00
Sec 126-131	91.00	Sec 126-131	100.00
Sec 132-137	91.00	Sec 132-137	100.00
Sec 138-143	91.00	Sec 138-143	100.00
Sec 144-149	91.00	Sec 144-149	100.00
Sec 150-155	91.00	Sec 150-155	100.00
Sec 156-161	91.00	Sec 156-161	100.00
Sec 162-167	91.00	Sec 162-167	100.00
Sec 168-173	91.00	Sec 168-173	100.00
Sec 174-179	91.00	Sec 174-179	100.00
Sec 180-185	91.00	Sec 180-185	100.00
Sec 186-191	91.00	Sec 186-191	100.00
Sec 192-197	91.00	Sec 192-197	100.00
Sec 198-203	91.00	Sec 198-203	100.00
Sec 204-209	91.00	Sec 204-209	100.00
Sec 210-215	91.00	Sec 210-215	100.00
Sec 216-221	91.00	Sec 216-221	100.00
Sec 222-227	91.00	Sec 222-227	100.00
Sec 228-233	91.00	Sec 228-233	100.00
Sec 234-239	91.00	Sec 234-239	100.00
Sec 240-245	91.00	Sec 240-245	100.00
Sec 246-251	91.00	Sec 246-251	100.00
Sec 252-257	91.00	Sec 252-257	100.00
Sec 258-263	91.00	Sec 258-263	100.00
Sec 264-269	91.00	Sec 264-269	100.00
Sec 270-275	91.00	Sec 270-275	100.00
Sec 276-281	91.00	Sec 276-281	100.00
Sec 282-287	91.00	Sec 282-287	100.00
Sec 288-293	91.00	Sec 288-293	100.00
Sec 294-299	91.00	Sec 294-299	100.00
Sec 300-305	91.00	Sec 300-305	100.00
Sec 306-311	91.00	Sec 306-311	100.00
Sec 312-317	91.00	Sec 312-317	100.00
Sec 318-323	91.00	Sec 318-323	100.00
Sec 324-329	91.00	Sec 324-329	100.00
Sec 330-335	91.00	Sec 330-335	100.00
Sec 336-341	91.00	Sec 336-341	100.00
Sec 342-347	91.00	Sec 342-347	100.00
Sec 348-353	91.00	Sec 348-353	100.00
Sec 354-359	91.00	Sec 354-359	100.00
Sec 360-365	91.00	Sec 360-365	100.00
Sec 366-371	91.00	Sec 366-371	100.00
Sec 372-377	91.00	Sec 372-377	100.00
Sec 378-383	91.00	Sec 378-383	100.00
Sec 384-389	91.00	Sec 384-389	100.00
Sec 390-395	91.00	Sec 390-395	100.00
Sec 396-401	91.00	Sec 396-401	100.00
Sec 402-407	91.00	Sec 402-407	100.00
Sec 408-413	91.00	Sec 408-413	100.00
Sec 414-419	91.00	Sec 414-419	100.00
Sec 420-425	91.00	Sec 420-425	100.00
Sec 426-431	91.00	Sec 426-431	100.00
Sec 432-437	91.00	Sec 432-437	100.00
Sec 438-443	91.00	Sec 438-443	100.00
Sec 444-449	91.00	Sec 444-449	100.00
Sec 450-455	91.00	Sec 450-455	100.00
Sec 456-461	91.00	Sec 456-461	100.00
Sec 462-467	91.00	Sec 462-467	100.00
Sec 468-473	91.00	Sec 468-473	100.00
Sec 474-479	91.00	Sec 474-479	100.00
Sec 480-485	91.00	Sec 480-485	100.00
Sec 486-491	91.00	Sec 486-491	100.00
Sec 492-497	91.00	Sec 492-497	100.00
Sec 498-503	91.00	Sec 498-503	100.00
Sec 504-509	91.00	Sec 504-509	100.00
Sec 510-515	91.00	Sec 510-515	100.00
Sec 516-521	91.00	Sec 516-521	100.00
Sec 522-527	91.00	Sec 522-527	100.00
Sec 528-533	91.00	Sec 528-533	100.00
Sec 534-539	91.00	Sec 534-539	100.00
Sec 540-545	91.00	Sec 540-545	100.00
Sec 546-551	91.00	Sec 546-551	100.00
Sec 552-557	91.00	Sec 552-557	100.00
Sec 558-563	91.00	Sec 558-563	100.00
Sec 564-569	91.00	Sec 564-569	100.00
Sec 570-575	91.00	Sec 570-575	100.00
Sec 576-581	91.00	Sec 576-581	100.00
Sec 582-587	91.00	Sec 582-587	100.00
Sec 588-593	91.00	Sec 588-593	100.00
Sec 594-599	91.00	Sec 594-599	100.00
Sec 600-605	91.00	Sec 600-605	100.00
Sec 606-611	91.00	Sec 606-611	100.00
Sec 612-617	91.00	Sec 612-617	100.00
Sec 618-623	91.00	Sec 618-623	100.00
Sec 624-629	91.00	Sec 624-629	100.00
Sec 630-635	91.00	Sec 630-635	100.00
Sec 636-641	91.00	Sec 636-641	100.00
Sec 642-647	91.00	Sec 642-647	100.00
Sec 648-653	91.00	Sec 648-653	100.00
Sec 654-659	91.00	Sec 654-659	100.00
Sec 660-665	91.00	Sec 660-665	100.00
Sec 666-671	91.00	Sec 666-671	100.00
Sec 672-677	91.00	Sec 672-677	100.00
Sec 678-683	91.00	Sec 678-683	100.00
Sec 684-689	91.00	Sec 684-689	100.00
Sec 690-695	91.00	Sec 690-695	100.00
Sec 696-701	91.00	Sec 696-701	100.00
Sec 702-707	91.00	Sec 702-707	100.00
Sec 708-713	91.00	Sec 708-713	100.00
Sec 714-719	91.00	Sec 714-719	100.00
Sec 720-725	91.00	Sec 720-725	100.00
Sec 726-731	91.00	Sec 726-731	100.00
Sec 732-737	91.00	Sec 732-737	100.00
Sec 738-743	91.00	Sec 738-743	100.00
Sec 744-749	91.00	Sec 744-749	100.00
Sec 750-755	91.00	Sec 750-755	100.00
Sec 756-761	91.00	Sec 756-761	100.00
Sec 762-767	91.00	Sec 762-767	100.00
Sec 768-773	91.00	Sec 768-773	100.00
Sec 774-779	91.00	Sec 774-779	100.00
Sec 780-785	91.00	Sec 780-785	100.00
Sec 786-791	91.00	Sec 786-791	100.00
Sec 792-797	91.00	Sec 792-797	100.00
Sec 798-803	91.00	Sec 798-803	100.00



# Malawi tobacco growers fear Rhodesia pact

By PETER NIESEWAND

Salisbury, November 18  
Malawi's production of flue-cured tobacco — an increasingly important foreign currency earner since Rhodesia was shut out of the main world markets by sanctions — could be seriously affected by an Anglo-Rhodesian settlement.

In spite of sanctions, Rhodesia has continued growing tobacco, mostly flue-cured, and is understood to have hundreds of millions of pounds of it in storage.

Before UDI, flue-cured leaf formed only a fraction of Malawi's total crop, most of which is fire-cured, but the gap left by Rhodesia's leaf has encouraged Malawi growers to increase production of flue-cured more than fivefold since 1967.

In the season that has just ended, 14.1 million lb of flue-cured was sold on the Limbe auction floors for £2.9 million. This represents 28.5 per cent of the season's total, compared with 11.6 million lb of Virginia tobacco sales of £10.05 million.

A small crop of how much tobacco Rhodesia has in storage and how the Rhodesians decided to dispose of it. If they just dumped it on the market, a lot of people would feel the draught.

Nevertheless, the flue-cured production target for next season has been raised to 17 million lb. This is a calculated gamble. "We believe that if we can get our annual production up to 20 million lb and maintain or improve our standards and yields, the buyers won't desert us," said Mr Buckingham.

But while there still might be a market for Malawi flue-cured leaf, competition from Rhodesia could significantly lower the prices. Malawi flue-cured tobacco averaged about 19p per

lb this season, while Rhodesian growers have been paid the fixed price of 13.5p.

How much leaf Rhodesia has in storage is a closely guarded secret, but the storage sheds at Southern, outside Salisbury, are said to be crammed.

Sanctions-busters have achieved some significant sales, but these are understood to have been at back-door prices.

Even after nearly six years of sanctions, the Rhodesian tobacco crop is still more than twice that of Malawi's — 132 million lb this season, compared with 58 million lb.

Ironically, the drive to increase production of flue-cured leaf in Malawi was spearheaded by Rhodesians. About 40 growers who were forced off their land by sanctions went to Malawi, although some of them have since returned to Rhodesia. A settlement and the consequent return to normal trading might lead to a return of them back to Rhodesia and this too could affect production in Malawi.

Harvest-time for Rhodesia's tobacco industry



# London plan to take over all exchanges

By JOHN COYNE

Now the London Stock Exchange is hitting the take-over trail. Plans unveiled yesterday for the amalgamation of all the stock exchanges in Great Britain and Ireland into a single organisation envisage the London Stock Exchange swallowing up all the provincial exchanges by taking over their assets and liabilities.

The enlarged organisation would be known simply as the Stock Exchange and all present dealers in Britain and Ireland would automatically be members of the new exchange.

Members of all stock exchanges have been asked for their reactions to the proposal and it is hoped that on or before March 31 next an announcement can be made as to whether or not the scheme has been approved. If approval is given, final detailed preparations will be put in hand.

The new Stock Exchange would be governed by an elected council of 40 to 46 members, for an interim period of nine years London would elect 35 of these council members.

Under the new scheme all members would pay the same subscription and all new candidates for membership would be admitted on the same terms. The assets and liabilities of the individual exchanges would become the assets and liabilities of the Stock Exchange and existing compensation funds would be merged to form a single fund.

This matter of all members paying the same subscription is bound to raise controversy, especially amongst the smaller firms in the provinces. The committee has skirted around the issue by recommending that the question of reducing subscriptions or user fees based on the members' use of facilities be investigated.

The majority view of the committee was that all members should pay the same subscription, while a minority report argued that there should be a variable subscription based on the extent to which each firm availed itself of direct access to the trading facilities of the Stock Exchange. A small subscription, with the income reduction it entails made up by user fees, would make an ideal compromise.

The scheme allows for existing trading floors to remain in operation. All members will have the right to go on any trading floor wherever situated and all members who are principals of a firm, either as partners or directors, will have the right to deal on such floors.

The restrictions in the regula-

# Plea to invest more in machine tools

MR TOM BURTON, president of the Machine Tool Trades Association last night made an impassioned appeal to British industry to invest more in machine tools to avoid committing "industrial suicide."

Speaking at the association's annual dinner, he said that British machine tools were finding increasing acceptance in other countries, especially the EEC, and exports were now over 40 per cent of total production.

But he added: "The investment of British industry in

machine tools compared with that of our principal competitors has been so consistently poor for many years, that a tremendous and sustained effort, far beyond anything that has been achieved in recent years, will be required to get anywhere near parity of efficiency with our present overseas competitors, who are soon to become our EEC partners."

He added: "There may be quicker ways of committing industrial suicide but none more certain and few more painful."

# Ladbroke races for record

The Ladbroke Group, Britain's largest betting concern, is racing ahead to another record.

Mr Cyril Stein, chairman and managing director, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that profits for the first 15 weeks of the current year were about 50 per cent up on the corresponding period. This excludes anything from Arbiters and Weston, the entertainment firm which was acquired in September.

Mr Stein disclosed that the shops traded at an average profit of £3,400 per annum, which was a substantial improvement on the previous year.

suffering to some extent from a depressed freight market, the second 106,000-ton bulk carrier, Iron Somersby is due for delivery in December.

With this addition to the fleet, profit from shipping in the second half should be similar to the first half, although there will be a further increase in the charge for loan interest. Elsewhere in the group Mr Roper comments on the fire in one of the garden tool factories which will result in a loss from this source. The other and more important actions of the engineering division are expanding profitably.

accounting period of 15 months and 12 respectively.

The group profit for 1970 also included £20,000 attributable to the Carlton Homes companies prior to acquisition.

In a comment on the figures, the directors report that integration of the two groups has been successful and they expect growth to be maintained in the second half of the year.

£880,000 in the six months to the end of June.

After tax of £250,000 (£61,000), and the small amount attributable to minority interests, the net profit has increased from £179,000 to £638,000.

# Rexmore bids for British Trimmings

Rexmore is making a bid for Stockport-based British Trimmings. Terms are five years shares for every 19 British Trimmings ordinary with a cash alternative to give 55p for each share.

The cash alternative puts a value of about £411,000 on the British Trimmings capital and the bid appears certain to go through.

The chairman, Mr A. C. Stone, the trustees of a family trust, and other directors, owning together 35 per cent of the capital, have irrevocably agreed to accept and will recommend others to do the same.

# Burston & Texas doubles capital

Burston and Texas Commerce Bank is almost doubling its capital from £1,300,000 to £2,500,000.

The directors say the decision has been taken in order to provide for expansion of the bank's sterling and currency lending operations and its activities in the inter-bank deposit market.

The Burston Group is subscribing £780,000 of the capital increase and the Texas Commerce Bank, NA, Houston, \$420,000.

Respective shareholdings remain as previously, namely Burston Group holding 65 per cent and Texas Commerce Bank holding the remaining 35 per cent.

# Japanese fibre men seek aid

The Japan Chemical Fibres Association said yesterday it will ask the government for 128,000 million yen (\$89 million) in loans to be used for relief of Japanese textile manufacturers.

The decision was made in a meeting of major Japanese manufacturers of man-made fibres on Wednesday in connection with the recently intialled US-Japan Government textile agreement.

They said the loans should be extended over a three-year period, the term to be affected by the US-Japan agreement to limit exports of Japanese non-cotton textiles to the United States.

The loans are being requested to help implement measures to reduce production and to purchase inventories of man-made textile goods, which are expected to increase because of the accord, the officials said.

Other textile groups such as the Japan Spinners Association and the Japan Wool Spinners Association are also expected to request Government help.

Earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry asked the Finance Ministry to appropriate 25,000 million yen (\$69.4 million) to allow the Japanese Government to purchase 100,000 looms from textile companies in poor financial condition.

Royal Insurance			
Estimated results			
The estimated results for the nine months ended 30th September 1971, with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1970 and for the full year 1970, are given below.			
	9 months to 30.9.1971	9 months to 30.9.1970	Year 1970
	£m	£m	£m
General Insurance			
Premiums written	385.7	298.3	405.4
Underwriting result:			
U.S.A.	-0.2	-6.1	-4.6
Elsewhere	5.3	1.9	3.2
Total	5.1	-4.2	-1.4
Long term insurance			
Profit	0.9	0.9	1.3
Investment income	24.0	21.6	30.4
Total profit before tax	30.0	18.3	30.3

Note: foreign currency converted at approximately the average rates ruling during the period.

The operating ratios for U.S.A. are:			
	9 months to 30.9.1971	9 months to 30.9.1970	Year 1970
Claims as % of earned premiums	69.8	72.3	70.7
Expenses as % of written premiums	29.2	30.3	30.4
Operating ratio	99.0	102.6	101.1

Underwriting  
The improvement in underwriting experience in the first nine months of 1971 over the corresponding period for 1970 was broadly based throughout the world.

Long term insurance  
New business written in the first nine months of the year with corresponding figures was:

	9 months to 30.9.1971	9 months to 30.9.1970	Year 1970
	£m	£m	£m
New sums assured	508.9	370.1	507.5
New annuities per annum	6.2	4.6	6.3
New Life and Annuity premium			
Periodical	5.2	3.8	5.3
Single	12.0	5.4	6.6
Total	17.2	9.2	11.9

8th November, 1971.

# F. H. LLOYD HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Directors present the following Interim Report for a 26 weeks ended 2nd October 1971.

Unaudited results for the 53 weeks to 2nd Oct. 1971			
	2nd Oct. 1971	2nd Oct. 1970	3rd April 1971
	£m	£m	£m
Internal Sales	16,107	16,145	34,861
Cost of the Group	787	1,194	2,180
Interest Charges	156	111	294
Profit before Taxation	681	1,083	1,868
Tax at 40% (42.4%)	252	433	629
Profit	379	650	1,237
Attributable to Minority Interest	12	28	46
Profit attributable to Shareholders of F. H. Lloyd Holdings Limited	£367	£622	£1,191

\* after Rolls-Royce debt provision £137,454

The half-year results are disappointing when viewed in light of expectations at the beginning of the year. We shared in the fall in order loads and in profit margins, especially experienced in the engineering industry since the 1970 summer, but we have more than maintained our share available business while putting into effect measures to re-economical operations.

We regard the current difficult trading conditions as a temporary pause in the profit growth of the Group and we well poised to take full advantage of the up-turn in trade as it appears. Meantime we expect the profit in the second half of the year to be maintained at about the same level as the first.

The Board have declared and will pay on 13th December an Ordinary Interim Dividend of 54% taking £264,726 (0.94%).

# Flight Refuelling shuffle pays

The diversification policy of Flight Refuelling, the paying-off of its £135,000 debt, and the payment of a £155,000 to £170,000 in the six months to end-June and the chairman repeats his forecast of higher profits for the whole of 1971.

Meantime, the interim is being held at 7 1/2 per cent and the board expect an unchanged 19 per cent total for 1971.

The current order book is satisfactory and the forward forecast, which reflects the longer-term position, indicates that there are reasonable prospects that this situation will continue.

# Modest gains by Ropner Holdings

Ropner Holdings, the shipping, engineering, and group, reports a modest increase from £419,000 to £425,000 in its first half profit after a heavier charge for loan interest and a lower investment income and is holding its interim dividend at 2 1/2 per cent.

At this stage, it looks as though the profit for the whole of 1971-2 will be lower than last year, but Mr R. D. Ropner, the chairman, expects to maintain the total dividend at 8 per cent.

Meantime, he reports that while the shipping profit is now

# Comben to pay interim 12 1/2 pc

Comben and Wakeling, a subsidiary of London Merchant Securities, is paying an interim dividend of 12 1/2 per cent, capital of £1,008,000 against 5 per cent on £302,500 previously. A 21 per cent increase in first-half turnover has produced almost doubled pre-tax profit of £567,015, against £296,821 last time.

The comparative figures for 1970 have, incidentally, been calculated by aggregating the results for six months of the Comben and Wakeling companies and the Carlton Homes companies at the respective average rates during the

period.

Hollas Textile Holdings: Shareholders are advised by the chairman to do nothing regarding a circular they may have received from Mr Scammel relating to the proposed reorganisation of the company until they have received the chairman's detailed reply.

Final results  
Padang Java Rubber Estate: 5p (10p) Pre-tax profit £3,498 (£4,851). Profit after tax £2,077 (£2,851).

Ragalla Tea Holdings: 2 1/2 p (5 p) trading profit £11,110 (£23,549). Add tax adjustment £14,208 (nil). Deduct tax £13,185 (£13,185).

Sekong Rubber Co.: 6p per share (£8.80). Pre-tax profit £17,125 (£12,520), tax £8,088 (£5,112).

Interim results  
New London Properties: 2 1/2 p (5 p) Net (same) £11,779 (£11,700) after tax £75,000 (£71,030) and debenture interest £47,871 (£48,965).

Investment: 4 p (same). Pre-tax profit £27,285 (£21,095). Net asset value per share 67p (50p).

Bumprides Holdings (a subsidiary of BFI): Nil (same). Pre-

# Company news briefs

tax profit £15,300 (loss £72,500), tax £29,000 (£4,000).

Points from reports  
Thomas French and Sons: Chairman confidently forecasts increased profit in current financial year. 2nd half is continuing at a higher level than last year.

Brooks Ventilation Units: Chairman said sales and profits are higher compared with the same period of the previous year and there are sufficient indications that the results for the first half of 1971-2 will be better than last year.

Pressac Holdings: Chairman said that for the first three months the company's sales and profit are ahead of the corresponding period last year.

Bids and deals  
Usher Walker has received an approach which may result in a bid for the company's capital.

Business changes  
J. Collett: Mr Ronald Lyon appointed chairman in place of Mr Maurice Harris who will continue in the office until March 31, 1972. Mr E. A. H. Winterton and Mr D. M. Steafel have been appointed directors. Mr Leslie Cork has resigned.

# Another German car maker to earn less

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) expects profit for 1971 to decline from 1970 levels and expects to cut its dividend from the 12 per cent it paid in 1970, Herr Eberhard von Kuenheim, chairman, said yesterday.

Herr von Kuenheim, while saying that 1971 net income would be down from the 34.2 million D-marks of 1970, said profit was not down "too seriously." But he noted there were still about two months left in the current year, and he emphasised that BMW was still making a profit. He declined to estimate 1971 net income.

He said the company's earnings had been eroded by increased labour costs and by the effects of the floating D-mark.

"I do not expect the dividend can be maintained at 12 per cent," Herr von Kuenheim said, adding that most West German companies probably would pay lower dividends this year. However, he indicated that the reduction in dividend would not be large.

Herr von Kuenheim said the company's 1971 production would total about 169,000 to

170,000 cars compared with 161,135 cars in 1970.

He said BMW had sold its 1971 production and was taking orders for February and March, 1972. He said the company was receiving the highest volume of orders for its new three-litre model, with its 2002 four-cylinder model close behind in popularity.

Herr von Kuenheim said about 70 per cent of the company's lower profit margins could be attributed to higher costs, particularly labour costs. He said the remaining 30 per cent was due to the mark float.

So far BMW, which stockpiled cars in the United States in anticipation of the dock strikes, has not been affected by the 10 per cent US surcharge on imports. However, the effects of the surcharge are expected to be felt next year.

The mark float on top of the 1969 mark revaluation aggravated West Germany's current recession, which, Herr von Kuenheim said, appeared to be as bad as the 1968 recession. The current slowdown, he said, was aggravated by export problems caused by the mark's revaluation and the country's high rate of inflation.

# German shipyard control

Basic agreement at management level has been reached on a change of ownership in Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW) that would place West Germany's largest shipbuilding company fully under Government control, spokesman for Gutehoffnungsluettich-Aktiengesellschaft (GHH) said yesterday.

The spokesman said the proposed transaction is now subject to approval by the supervisory boards of the companies concerned. A decisive board meeting at Salzgeber is to take place early in December, it is understood.

While the spokesman would not elaborate on details, it is clearly understood that Deutsche Werft would sell its 50 per cent interest in HDW's 60 million-mark par stock for about 55 million marks to the Government-owned Salzgeber, which holds the other 50 per cent of HDW.

GHH, in turn, holds about 23 per cent of Deutsche Werft's 20 million-mark par stock.

"The past year has been the most successful yet in your Company's history..."

Mr. Gabriel Harrison, the Chairman reporting on the year ended 31st March, 1971.



- \* Group Profit before Tax Up (from £1,141,467) to £1,484,678
- \* Total Dividend Up from 20% to 25%
- \* £50 million Development Programme Adjoining London Bridge at Hay's Wharf
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PROSPECTS "... the investment portfolio, valuable reversions and very extensive development programme are evidence of the strength of our Group and I have no doubt that there will be progressive and substantial increases in the annual profits..."

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## PARLIAMENT

Jenkins calls for a  
censure debate on  
unemployment total

Mr Roy Jenkins, Shadow Chancellor, told the House the Opposition would put down a motion of censure on the Government because of the unemployment figures, which he described as "by far the worst position we have had since 1939".

He said: "It is no good our reading day by day statements from the Prime Minister and other Ministers, saying that the unemployment is improving when the hard figures show it is getting worse." The Chancellor had been wrong about unemployment in each of his four main economic forecasts this year, he said.

Mr Jenkins demanded an assurance that the Government

would "come to the House at an early stage and give detailed forecasts and plans for dealing with the gravest social problem which has faced this country for a generation past."

Mr Reginald Maudling, Home Secretary, answering questions for the Prime Minister, told him: "I will certainly recognise the seriousness of today's unemployment figures if you will, in your turn, recognise the scale of the efforts already being made and the 're-fitting' measures already taken."

Mr William Hamilton (Lab, West Fife) had spoken of the "obscurity of today's unemployment figures and of the 'out-rageous all-time post-war record"

in Scotland of 141,000 totally unemployed." Mr Maudling replied: "The reflationary element in the Government's policy is already on a scale greater than this country has ever seen. So far as Scotland is concerned, large sums of expenditure for public investment have already been embarked upon and other projects are being studied."

Mr William Ross, Shadow Scottish Secretary, said the "new impetus" for Scotland announced in October last year by the Secretary for Scotland had led to another 45,000 unemployed. "We are sick of these complacent statements," he said.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, refused a request by Mr Bob Brown (Lab, Newcastle-upon-Tyne W) for an emergency debate on "the shamefully high unemployment figure."

Mr Jenkins said the Leader of the House had given an assurance that if the Government had measures to reduce unemployment they would bring them before

'Crippling blow'  
to student unions

Proposals in the consultative document on the financing of student unions might tend to increase the conflict in the universities rather than bring about more harmony, Mr John Biggs-Davison (C, Chigwell) said.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens (C, Chelmsford) said many Conservative MPs felt that a registrar would be a more desirable solution.

Mr van Straubenzee, parliamentary Under-Secretary, Education, assured him that this would be considered.

Sir Eric Bullis (C, Wembley N.) said literature which was misleading and biased was being circulated by a minority of students.

Mr Van Straubenzee: "There has been almost wilful misunderstanding of some of the suggestions made in the consultative document by a number of people who have a strong vested interest in leaving things exactly as they are."

Mr John Wilkinson (C, Bradford W) suggested that political activities of students' unions should be self-financing.

Next week's  
business

The problem to be resolved was whether control should be exercised from an external body or within the government of the university or college concerned.

Mr Alan Williams (Lab, Swansea W) called the document "inept," and said it would cripple the social and cultural activities of smaller unions who were in the vast majority.

Mr Leslie Huchella (Lab, Newcastle) said the purpose behind the proposals was to "emasculate the powers of the student unions and to whittle down the number of Left-wing activities."

Mr van Straubenzee denied this and said local authorities were being required to make a payment in the negotiation of which they had no part. "They regard it, I think reasonably, as a form of taxation without representation," he said.

## Sharing Chair

Mr Lance Mallalieu, QC, Labour MP for Brigg, is to be nominated by the Parliamentary Labour Party as the fourth member to share the duties of presiding over the House of Commons.

The House of Commons will be presided over by three qualified to do so from three to four, because of pressure of work on the Chair.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Lab, Tottenham) suggested that the Commons should be suspended while trade unionists lobbied MPs next Wednesday and Thursday in protest against the rate of unemployment. Suspension would "demonstrate the Leader of the House's sincerity," he said.

He also asked Mr Whitelaw for an undertaking that the Cabinet would go along to the central lobby to hear "the true story of the degradation" of unemployment had caused.

Mr Whitelaw felt sure Conservative MPs, like those belonging to the Opposition, would be prepared to do their duty. "I do not think it will be necessary to suspend the House," he said.

The Cabinet, too, would be prepared to receive a deputation on the matter.

N. Ireland  
inquiry may  
be wider

The Government was considering extending its inquiry into the treatment of more recent internees in Northern Ireland, Lord Carrington, told the Lords.

He had been asked by Lord Brockway (Labour) whether it was possible to extend the inquiry to the much larger number of internees arrested on dates other than those dealt with in the Compton Report.

Lord Carrington said it was a matter under consideration. He told the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Lord Shepherd, that the international Red Cross had free and unlimited opportunities to visit the internment camps.

Lord Brockway said after the House rose: "I find Lord Carrington's answer to me very significant. It may be that the intention is that the Parker Commission should be involved, but I am hoping that it may mean that some commission—similar to the Compton Commission—may make an investigation of the large number of detainees who were not within the scope of the Compton Commission."

There were no circumstances in which women prisoners at any prison service establishment were required to undress in the presence of male staff, said the Under-Secretary Home Office, Mr Mark Carlisle.

He was giving a Commons written reply to Mr Arthur Lewis (Lab, West Ham N) who had asked to what extent male staff at Hockwary were allowed to be present when women prisoners had to take off all their clothing.

Mr Kitchin will ask Labour's national executive to call on the Parliamentary Labour Party to oppose by statutory means the proposed detailed legislation connected with EEC entry. His motion states that party unity and the possibility of an early replacement of the Conservative Government "demand a full response to party policy by all Labour MPs."

Mr Roy Jenkins as deputy leader.

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Rockall  
to be  
part of  
Scotland

The Lords gave an unopposed second reading to a Bill incorporating the "dreadful, desolate, and despairing" island of Rockall into the United Kingdom.

The Minister of State, Scottish Office, Lady Tweedsmuir, said when the island had been incorporated into Scotland, an order could be made under the 1964 Continental Shelf Act designating it for the purposes of exploration and exploitation, to allow the use of new techniques of seabed exploration.

She said Rockall, which is 200 miles west-north-west of Barra Head in the Hebrides, measured only about 100ft by 80ft, and was about 70ft high. Few attempts had been made to land there, and the only marked spot on the island was Hall's Ledge, named after a naval officer who managed to get on to the rock in 1811.

Lord Kennet (Lab) who started as an ordinary seaman during the war, said anyone who had served in the Royal Navy knew that Rockall was a dreadful place. "There can be no place more desolate, more despairing, more awful to see in the whole world."

Lord Tansley said he hoped the establishment of the island as an integral part of Scotland would play a significant role for the men and women who earned their living by fishing. This was particularly timely now that Scottish fishing rights were to be finalised with the Common Market countries.

Winding up the debate, Lady Tweedsmuir said on the question of mineral and oil rights, any licence for exploration would have to be given under Scottish law. But she added that at present there was no geological or hydrocarbon deposit. She gave an assurance there would be no target practice at the island.

There were no ancient rights attaching to the island and there had never been any challenge on sovereignty. She said the Government was the proponent of installing an automatic light on the island for the guidance of shipping.

Lord Douglas Causey said the island was a "fascinating" and "original" and full of "charm."

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Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham

## Lecturer

Applied Economics and Management required in the Economic Political and Social Studies Branch of the College, as well as lecturing in Applied Economics, Industrial Organisation and Management Theory, the successful candidate will assist in Politics and Sociology seminars and carry out relevant research or advanced study. Candidates should have a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in an appropriate discipline, preferably with previous teaching experience. Appointment will be as Senior Lecturer (£2193 - £2703) or Lecturer (£1162 - £1982) depending on qualifications and experience. The salary scales are under review. Accommodation is available for single staff. For further details and an application form write to the Registrar, The Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wiltshire, telephone 079-375 531 ext 205. Closing date: 13th December 1971.

## Lancashire Education Committee

### TECHNICAL COLLEGES

**FLEETWOOD NAUTICAL COLLEGE**  
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND RADIO ENGINEERING  
Applications are invited for the following post, duties to commence January 1, 1972.  
A well qualified and experienced technical worker with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the Electronics and Radio Engineering Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of electronic equipment used in the Department. He will also be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Fleetwood Nautical College, 100, Victoria Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

**RIBBY BROOKFIELD SCHOOL**  
This is a large mixed comprehensive school of 1,400 pupils, with fully equipped school and sports facilities. The school is situated in a beautiful area of Lancashire. Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence January 1, 1972.  
A well qualified and experienced teacher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Ribby Brookfield School, 100, Victoria Road, Ribby, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

**HOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Winterton Road, Ormskirk, near Wigan  
Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence January 1, 1972.  
A well qualified and experienced teacher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Holland Grammar School, Winterton Road, Ormskirk, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

**ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL**, Ormskirk, near Wigan  
Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence January 1, 1972.  
A well qualified and experienced teacher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, St. Andrew's High School, Ormskirk, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

**GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS**  
ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES  
Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence January 1, 1972.  
A well qualified and experienced teacher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Grammar and Comprehensive Schools, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

**ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL**, Ormskirk, near Wigan  
Applications are invited for the following posts, duties to commence January 1, 1972.  
A well qualified and experienced teacher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, St. Andrew's High School, Ormskirk, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

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## SCHOOLS COUNCIL JOINT SECRETARY

Applications for appointment to this post which falls vacant during April 1972 are invited from men and women with experience in the senior administrative or educational advisory service of local education authorities in England and Wales. It is hoped to make an appointment effective from 1st April. The successful applicant will be one of three Joint Secretaries directing the staff of the Schools Council for the Curriculum and Examinations. The duties of the Council's Joint Secretaries include the formulation of advice to the Council and its committees on policy, commissioning and supervising programmes of research and development, representing the Council in its contacts with local education authorities, the teaching profession and the rest of the educational service, and financial and staff management. The salary, including Inner London Allowance, is in the range £5,175-£6,475. The appointment would be for three years in the first place, and the Council would, if possible, arrange secondment from the successful candidate's present post. Further information and application forms from Miss Ann George, Schools Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6LL (Telephone 01-880 0332 Ext. 16). Closing date for the receipt of completed application forms 3rd January, 1972.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

## Find out the facts about Education -and living- in New South Wales

Secondary teachers who are interested in teaching in New South Wales and Australian teachers who wish to return home are invited to meet Mr. Neil Morrison from the New South Wales Department of Education at an evening of discussion and films on:-

Tuesday, 23rd November, from 6.30-8.30 p.m.  
or  
Thursday, 25th November, from 6.30-8.30 p.m.  
at  
New South Wales Government Offices, 56 Strand, London, WC2N 5LZ.

Coffee will be served.

Salary ranges for teachers in New South Wales are:-

University Graduates:	\$A4,956 (£Stg.2,312) to \$A7,374 (£Stg.3,441) p.a.
Non-Graduates:	
Two-year trained	\$A3,674 (£Stg.1,714) to \$A6,112 (£Stg.2,852) p.a.
Three-year trained	\$A4,175 (£Stg.1,948) to \$A6,420 (£Stg.2,996) p.a.

Commencing rates according to qualifications and experience.

Subject to medical fitness permanent appointees will be eligible to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund. Under certain conditions teachers who have not previously taught in Australia or have not been trained in Australia will, if appointed, receive setting-in allowances on the following scale:-

Married male teacher with wife: \$A1,000 plus \$A100 for each dependent child.  
Single teachers: \$A400.

Applicants for teaching positions, graduates and non-graduates, must have completed a recognised course of teacher education.

Teachers who are unable to attend on either of these evenings are invited to enquire at the Recruitment Section, New South Wales Government Offices, 56 Strand, London, WC2N 5LZ.

### City of Bradford Education Committee

MARGARET McILLAN  
MEMORIAL COLLEGE  
OF EDUCATION  
TRINITY ROAD  
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE  
M6 4AA  
Applications are invited for April 1972 for the post of Principal Lecturer in charge of the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Margaret McIllan Memorial College of Education, Trinity Road, Bradford, Yorkshire, M6 4AA. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

IRLAN REMEDIAL CENTRE  
An Assistant Master or Mistress required for the above centre for January 1972. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Irlan Remedial Centre, 100, Victoria Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

ROSSEDALE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION  
ASSISTANT LECTURER IN OFFICE SKILLS  
Applications are invited for a post as Assistant Lecturer in Office Skills. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Rosedale College of Further Education, 100, Victoria Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

STRETFORD DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE  
CARDINAL VAUGHAN R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
RYE BANK ROAD, STRETFORD, CHESHIRE, SK16 6EX.  
Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Teacher for Needlework. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Cardinal Vaughan R.C. Secondary School for Girls, Rye Bank Road, Stretford, Cheshire, SK16 6EX. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

STRETFORD DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE  
STRETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Teacher for Needlework. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Stretford Grammar School for Girls, 100, Victoria Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

WIDNES EXCEPTED DISTRICT  
SS FISHERS AND MORE R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL  
Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Teacher for Needlework. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, SS Fishers and More R.C. Secondary School, 100, Victoria Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

### Manchester High School for Girls

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Teacher for Needlework. The successful candidate will be responsible for the instruction of students in the Department. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a City and Guilds Certificate in Electronics and Radio Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Manchester High School for Girls, 100, Victoria Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire, L35 5JF. Closing date: 14th December 1971.

## SITUATIONS

### ACCOUNTANT

Negotiable £2,500 to £2,750 p.a.

Required by an expanding South Midlands group of Launderers and Dry Cleaners to head the accounting function and provide management information on cost control. Candidates, probably late 20s or 30s, must be A.C.W.A. or, if otherwise qualified, experienced in a service industry. This is a position of interesting scope where excellent prospects could include Company Secretaryship in due course.

Nothing will be disclosed to our client until permission is given by candidates. Please write briefly quoting Reference No. 4882 to:-

**Ashley Associates Ltd**  
48 ST. JAMES'S PLACE, LONDON SW1  
and at Peter House, Manchester M1 5BB

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Newcastle upon Tyne £3,000-£3,500

A Chartered Accountant is required to take control and develop the financial aspects of this building company within the North British Properties Group. Ideally the candidate should be in the age range of 31/36 and have had at least 2 to 3 years commercial experience; preferably in the building industry. Contributory and Pension Life Assurance Schemes are in operation after a qualifying period. Initially salary by negotiation according to experience but probably within the £3,000 to £3,500 per annum bracket.

Full details in strictest confidence to:-

R. I. Stewart, F.C.A.  
Company Secretary  
John T. Bell & Sons Ltd.  
Dobson House  
Regent Centre  
Gosforth  
Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3LT

## John T Bell

A SUBSIDIARY OF THE NORTH BRITISH PROPERTIES GROUP

### Johnson & Nephew (Non-Ferrous) Limited

require a

### MANAGEMENT TRAINEE

for their Sales Department

We are seeking a young man of exceptional ability and ambition who will be capable of progressing to management by the mid 1970's. Candidates should be aged 20 to 25 years and have been educated to at least G.C.E. 'A' Level.

Applications giving full details of career to date, to the Group Personnel Manager,

### Johnson & Nephew (Non-Ferrous) Limited

Forge Lane, Manchester, M11 3EH.

a member of the Johnson & Nephew Group

## LOYDS

### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT MANAGER

Loyds Retailers Limited, require an alert commercially minded man to be responsible for all aspects of Insurance, required by a National and Growing retail organisation. This is an interesting appointment with scope and opportunity for the successful applicant. Good salary and working conditions.

Application in writing to:-

Group Personnel Manager,  
**LOYDS RETAILERS LTD.**  
Sedgley Buildings,  
Market Street, Droylsden, Manchester M35 6DL

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

### Chief Education Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Education Officer which will become available on the retirement of the present Director of Education on the 30th June, 1972. The salary scale for the post is £4,842 per annum rising by 4 increments of £129 to £5,358 per annum. Further particulars together with application forms may be obtained from the Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer, Town Hall, Burnley, to whom they should be returned not later than Wednesday, 15th December, 1971.

C. V. Thornley,  
Town Clerk & Chief Executive Officer.

### SITUATIONS,

### COURSES AND

### SEMINARS,

### LEGAL NOTICES,

### CONTRACTS AND

### TENDERS,

### AND PROPERTY

FOR SALE

APPEAR ON

PAGE 21

### P.O.S. DESIGNER

required by well known Midland Point of Sale Company. Must have experience in creating and developing practical selling ideas and be able to produce working drawings for prototypes or quantity production. Knowledge of construction in WOOD, METAL and VACUUM FORMING is essential.

Apply at once with full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to:-

The Personnel Director,  
**J. E. SLATER LIMITED,**  
Kibworth, Leicestershire  
Tel.: Kibworth 2456



















# Ulster situation 'desperate' — Wilson

By IAN AITKEN

MR WILSON is to give the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary the full benefit of his three and a half days of intensive listening in Northern Ireland. A detailed record of all his many meetings, kept by a Cabinet Office official seconded to him for the purpose, will be delivered to Mr Heath and Mr Maudling this weekend.

Mr Wilson left Belfast for Dublin last night after describing the situation he had found in Northern Ireland as "desperate". Yet he claimed to detect some signs of hope in the attitude of some of the very large number of people to whom he spoke during his visit.

But his tone at a public press conference held before he drove south to the Republic was grave, even gloomy. It became still graver when he was told by reporters that a soldier had been shot dead and another wounded during the afternoon in the same area of East Belfast which he had visited peacefully in the morning.

In an opening statement, Mr Wilson said: "It is in my view a desperate situation,

probably as desperate as any facing the British or Stormont Parliaments. It is desperate because of the evidence I see of fear, of bitterness, of the breakdown of confidence, and even of hatred."

Perhaps most serious of all, he went on, was the effect on the children of Northern Ireland. There were "those who had been pressed or duped by one side or the other to take part in street fighting or riots, others who were overcome by fear in the night, awaiting explosions or gunfire." And there were still others, he added, who "could not understand a system under which their fathers were taken away and who did not know when they were going to come back."

But he went on to say that during his talks he had detected some grounds for what he described as "qualified, wood-touching optimism." He had seen some evidence that the worst features were perhaps beginning to diminish.

However, he made it clear he had not changed his view that "the rule of the gut-

man" had to be shattered. He repeated his belief that a military solution of the problem would not be enough on its own, and that there had to be a search for a political solution.

But, he added, he would not suggest that any political solution could be put into effect while the violence was continuing. The best he could offer was that it would be possible to begin discussions on the form of a political settlement before the shooting was brought to an end.

Mr Wilson said he would now ponder on the evidence he had gathered, consult his colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet, and in a speech in the Commons during the forthcoming debate on Northern Ireland, present his conclusions on what needed to be done.

However, there are already some signs that those conclusions will not turn out to be quite as radical as some people forecast before his departure. There is no evi-

dence, for example, that he favours any form of direct rule from Whitehall — and that includes the suggestion of the Social Democratic and Labour Party of a temporary suspension of the Stormont system to permit a constitutional commission to discuss a new governmental system for the province.

If anything, he is more convinced than ever that an unqualified form of direct rule from Whitehall would mark the political end of the road not only for Stormont but for Britain's efforts to find a solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, the record of his talks in Northern Ireland now runs to well over a hundred pages of abbreviated footnotes. The notes have been kept by Mr Neil Cairnes, a senior member of the Cabinet secretariat, and it is his minute of Mr Wilson's exchanges which will be delivered to Mr Heath and Mr Maudling yesterday that he had requested from Mr Heath

a member of the Cabinet staff.

Mr Wilson refused to be drawn yesterday when he was pressed to say whether he thought Mr Heath should now follow his example and visit Northern Ireland. "It is not for me to give advice to Mr Heath and Mr Maudling," he said, adding that his presence in Northern Ireland was not to be taken as a commentary on the conduct of anyone else.

However, he insisted that his visit had enabled him to acquire a three-dimensional view of the situation in Ulster, whereas the impression gained from newspapers, television, and meetings in London was an essentially two-dimensional view.

It was obvious that his visit to Long Kesh internment camp had made an unpleasantly three-dimensional impression on him. It was, he said, a grim experience to see the conditions there.

He insisted he was casting no reflections on the governor of the camp. The soldiers were doing their best, he said. But he added: "I don't feel very happy about it. We

must create a situation where this kind of thing cannot happen."

As for the introduction of internment itself, Mr Wilson said everyone would like to see it ended as soon as possible. But it could not be discussed on its own. In the meantime, the struggle against violence had to go on. Earlier Mr Wilson visited two areas in Belfast, one Protestant and the other Catholic. Predictably, his reception when he was recognised in the streets was more friendly among the Catholics than the Protestants.

He had a robust meeting with the Rev Ian Paisley and other representatives of the Right-wing Protestant Democratic Unionist Party. He then lunched with Cardinal Conway, the Catholic Primate of All Ireland, met representatives of the moderate Alliance Party, and paid a farewell call on Mr Faulkner. Mr Wilson left for Dublin last night, but interest in his coming was minimal in the Republic. On arrival he was dining with Mr Lynch, the Prime Minister, and other Government Ministers.

## 'Tennis club plot' over schooling

By ALAN SMITH

Mrs Irene Habershon did not sound particularly surprised yesterday to hear that she had been singled out for a personal attack in the Commons by Mr Edward Short, the former Labour Secretary for Education.

Mr Short has several times referred, less than favourably, to the Conservative councillors of Surrey, and to Mrs Habershon's friendship with Mrs Thatcher, the present Secretary of State for Education. This time, he accused the two of them of "hatching a plot" at the Weybridge Tennis Club in February, and he waved a press photograph in the Commons "for the sake of better accuracy."

MPs were understandably mystified as to who Mrs Habershon was, and why Mrs Thatcher should attach such extraordinary importance to her utterances.

The explanation lies deep in Surrey politics. Mrs Habershon is an alderman, and has been a member of the county council since 1966. Her husband, a solicitor, is chairman of the county's North-western divisional executive, which oversees some 20 secondary schools.

Mrs Habershon is also a pillar of the Conservative Party, and it was a meeting of 300 Tory women in the Esher division, addressed by her friend Mrs Thatcher, that Mr Short was referring to. It was at this meeting, he said, that the decision was made to bring the concept of comprehensive education in Surrey into disrepute.

The Conservative-controlled Surrey County Council has decided to go ahead with comprehensive reorganisation as soon as practicable. In one area, however, Mrs Thatcher has used powers to direct the council to maintain a form of optional selection. It is the fear of the 11-plus abolitionists that she may similarly frustrate comprehensive plans in other parts of the county, at the behest of a group of Conservative councillors.

Mrs Thatcher, said Mr Short, "was acting illegally, and she knows it." That is presumably a reference to a legal opinion which the council has had from Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, suggest-

ing that Mrs Thatcher does not have the power to make a directive. The latest chapter in the affair begins with a circular letter sent out by Mrs Habershon's husband to all Conservative Surrey councillors, on October 12, 1971. Mrs Habershon said it was Government policy to retain grammar and direct grant schools.

"The education committee, as was now alleged to itself the right to recommend to the county council that it should not follow this policy," she said, "it should impose of Surrey the plans and principles for education advanced by the last administration. This could result in Surrey finding itself in conflict with the Secretary of State."

This brought a unhappy murmuring from some of the Tory councillors, who pointed out that there was nothing in the Conservative Party's manifesto to support what Mrs Habershon said. Four days later, Mrs Thatcher, in a letter to Mrs Habershon, replied with another circular, saying that she had been asked to sign a letter to the county council, and that she had refused to do so.

Mrs Thatcher, later in the year (1970), said that her only regret about the meeting was that she had not been asked to sign the letter. She said that she had not been asked to sign the letter, and that she had not been asked to sign the letter.

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## No Commons debate yet

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

There is to be no debate on Northern Ireland in the Commons next week although the reasons for the decision not to have one are confused. It had been assumed that Labour wanted a debate on Tuesday or Wednesday, and the Government claims that it has always been willing to provide time for such a debate whenever Labour wanted.

For various reasons, the Labour movement may not approve a new policy for Northern Ireland for some days yet, but it appears that the failure of the Opposition to

insist on a day's debate next week has angered Mr Wilson in Belfast. I understand that he insisted, when he was told by telephone yesterday about the absence of a debate on Northern Ireland next week, that there must be one on Thursday, and that, if there were not, the Government would be to blame.

The Government certainly has no wish to start a debate on Northern Ireland at present because it has nothing new to say. What was not clear last night was the extent of which Ministers on the Opposition were manoeuvring on this issue. There may be no debate in the following week either. Mr Wilson has planned to fly to North America on November 27 and will not be back in London until December 1. He is to visit Toronto, Boston and New York.

An attempt was made at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party last night by Mr George Cunningham (Islington South West), to get an immediate condemnation by Labour MPs of the methods of interrogation revealed in the Compton Report.

The meeting accepted the advice of the chairman, Mr Douglas Houghton, that this issue (of which only an hour's notice had been given) should be deferred until Tuesday, when the party will hear Mr Wilson's report on his visits to Belfast and Dublin.

Mr Julian Critchley, MP, Secretary of the Conservative

Party's broadcasting committee, denied yesterday that it had called for censorship of Ulster news. What it was doing was "to urge a greater sense of responsibility on television pundits and producers," he told a meeting at Slough.

Mr Hugh Jenkins, Labour MP for Putney and chairman of the broadcasting sub-committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said yesterday that the attempt to prevent the truth about Ulster from being broadcast was wrong. He said that the Labour Party that any sort of broadcasting council would be used by Conservative elements as a form of censorship.

A Stormont minister sharply criticised some newspapers and some journalists covering the Ulster situation for allowing terrorists to escape "the opprobrium they deserve." In a speech which had presumably been given Mr Faulkner's personal approval, Mr John Taylor, Minister of State for Home Affairs at Stormont, said that some of the allegations made to the Compton Commission "were taken up by certain newspapers who see, or seem to see, their main function as being to act as vehicles for propaganda aimed against the Government of Northern Ireland and all the democratic institutions of this country."

Mr Taylor continued "In one or two newspapers the allegations which they make, however far fetched they may be, are given the weight of the pronouncements of statesmen."

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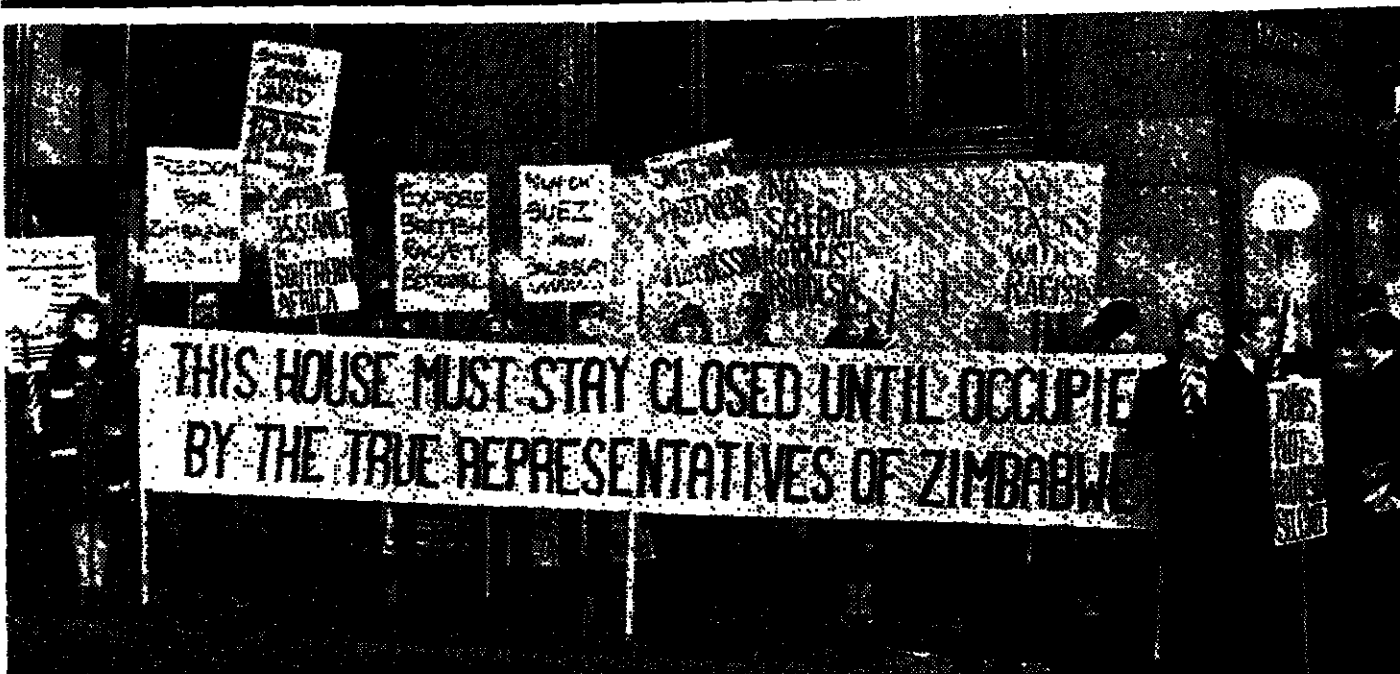
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A torchlight demonstration outside Rhodesia House in London, last night, organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, demanded that Rhodesia House should remain closed "until occupied by the true representatives of Zimbabwe." Labour's national executive will be asked on Wednesday by Miss Joan Lester, MP for Eton and Slough, to agree that if Sir Alec Douglas-Home returned from Rhodesia with proposals for a settlement with the Smith regime, the Labour Party should send an envoy to discover if any proposed settlement would be acceptable to the majority of the Rhodesian people.

Leader comment, page 12; Sithole's secret memo, page 13

## Appeal to president over wife

By our own Reporter

The British husband of a Romanian woman who cannot get her exit visa to leave Romania yesterday wrote an appeal for clemency to President Ceausescu.

Mr John Grant, aged 44, a market researcher from London, married Maria Alexandrescu, aged 41, of Bucharest, at Woolwich register office in August last year. At the time of the marriage, his wife had not obtained official permission to marry a foreigner.

The couple went to Bucharest for their honeymoon, so that Mrs Grant could visit the family, she had not seen for nearly a year. "We knew she would have to wait for an exit visa as she is still a Romanian citizen, but at the Romanian Embassy we were told the necessary permission was being taken through," Mr Grant said. "But at the British Embassy in Romania we were told the permission might take six months."

In his personal appeal to President Ceausescu, Mr Grant asked for him to review the case and to promote a speedy decision to grant an exit visa and retrospective permission to marry. The Foreign Office said last night it was looking into the matter.

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## Toolroom strike definitely on

The threatened strike by 8,000 Coventry toolroom workers will definitely begin today. It could result in the most disruptive stoppage seen in the engineering industry for many years.

A meeting of 300 shop stewards representing the toolroom workers in Coventry last night was told of the decision of the national executive of their union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which agreed to call an indefinite strike. The meeting was also

90mph car chase

A boy, aged 16, was in hospital after a 90mph car chase. The car, reported stolen, was spotted on the A5 at Gales, near Cannock, Staffordshire, and pursued by police. It crashed into a road block at Brownhills, ten miles farther on.

Chinese test

China yesterday conducted its first nuclear test in more than a year, according to the US Atomic Energy Commission. Reuter.

Industrial news, page 7

Missing boy found

A Coventry boy, Philip Davidson, aged 15, who has been missing from a residential school near Abergavenny since October, has been found by police in Switzerland.

Dig continues

Police continued to dig the back garden at a house in

BLAZING TRAWLER

British warship was racing to end Dutch trawler Aquarius with engine-room ablaze 80 miles out in the North Sea. The frigate Jupiter picked SOS while about 50 miles off Gorleston, Norfolk.

Shotgun

Two men were charged last night after Scotland Yard Flying Squad officers seized shotguns in a raid on a house in East London. Geoffrey Thomas Wild (40), unemployed, of Topmast Road, Stratford Road, Bow, and Henry Cooper (31), a driver of Green Lane, Ilford, will appear at Thames magistrates' court today.

Shotgun

## Shotgun raid: two charged

Two men were charged last night after Scotland Yard Flying Squad officers seized shotguns in a raid on a house in East London. Geoffrey Thomas Wild (40), unemployed, of Topmast Road, Stratford Road, Bow, and Henry Cooper (31), a driver of Green Lane, Ilford, will appear at Thames magistrates' court today.

They are charged with burglary and the theft of 35 shotguns, valued at £4,500, between November 15 and 16 at Westferry Road, Isle of Dogs; conspiring with others to dispose dishonestly of 35 shotguns; and possessing the guns without certificates.

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## Appeal to murdered woman's men friend

Boy friends of Heather Campbell, aged 26, who was found murdered in a public house garage in Northampton, have been asked by the police to come forward.

Detective Chief Superintendent Brian Scarth said yesterday the police knew that Miss Campbell had several men friends. He said information the men gave would be treated in the strictest confidence.

Miss Campbell, who was separated from her husband, was five feet two inches tall with blue eyes, slim and had auburn hair. She was wearing a suede knee-length boots, brown release top pants, when he was shot. There was no money in her handbag, police think that robbery is have been the motive for killing.

Mr John Kirby, the manager of the public house in Grosvenor Street, stumbled on the body when he went into the bar at 10.10. Chief Superintendent Scarth said he thought Heather Campbell was travelling by train from the Northampton to London, where she met her death that night on Wednesday morning.

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## THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Sunshine hours: 11.13. Rain: 1.5. Max. temp.: 13. Min. temp.: 5. Wind: S.W. at 10 mph. Clouds: 100%.

AROUND BRITAIN

Northumbria: 11.13.55. Rain. Humidity: 85%. Wind: S.W. at 10 mph. Clouds: 100%.

AROUND THE WORLD